

UNHCR / WFP JOINT ASSESSMENT MISSION

Ghana : Buduburam and Krisan camps

FINAL REPORT

July 2006



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



**World Food Programme (WFP)
Regional Bureau for West Africa, Dakar**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The JAM team wishes to thank the many people in the field, representatives of NGOs, the Government of Ghana and the UNHCR and WFP country teams, for the extensive support provided. In particular, the team is grateful to those who provided the briefing materials, organized schedules, provided logistical support, briefed the team and participated in the numerous meetings.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AoG	Assemblies of God
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFT	Food for skills training
FFW	Food for work
GES	Ghana Education Service
GOG	Government of Ghana
GRC	Ghana Red Cross
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IGA	Income Generating Activity
JAM	Joint assessment mission
JSS	Junior Secondary School
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCS	National Catholic Secretariat
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institute
PDM	Post distribution monitoring
SF	School feeding
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SMA	Society of African Mission
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFD	Targeted Food Distribution
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USA	United States of America
WFP	World Food Programme



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since August 2003, the socio-political situation in Liberia has improved, culminating in the recent election of a new president. UNHCR has facilitated repatriation of Liberian refugees from Ghana to Liberia since 2004, whereas the promotion of repatriation started in February 2006. From January – June 2006, a total of 840 refugees returned, bringing the total of registered Liberian refugees in Ghana to 38 000. More than half of these refugees are in Ghana since the 1990s and have not chosen to repatriate during the previous repatriation phase. WFP has provided targeted food assistance to an average of 9 000 vulnerable Liberian refugees since 2004.

In this context, a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) was fielded in July 2006, to assess the performance of the on-going operation assisting Liberian refugees residing in the Buduburam camp, with particular attention for food and non-food needs of the refugees. Also, the extent to which UNHCR and WFP's assistance reflect these needs were reviewed and possible gaps and solutions to address these gaps were identified. In addition, as UNHCR has requested WFP to start intervening in the Krisan camp accommodating approximately 1 700 refugees from various nationalities, the JAM incorporated the evaluation of its needs in the JAM. All recommendations are summarized in chapter 10.

	Registered Refugees	Food Beneficiaries	Registered Refugees	Food Beneficiaries	Registered Refugees	Food Beneficiaries
	<i>June 06</i>	<i>June 06</i>	<i>Dec 06</i>	<i>Dec 06</i>	<i>End June 07</i>	<i>End June 07</i>
Buduburam	38 000	9 200	33 000	7 600	27 000	7 000
Krisan \ b	1 700 \ c	1 600	1 500	1 500	1 300	100 \ a
Total	39 600	10 800	34 500	9 100	28 300	7 100

\ a: Phase-out to non-vulnerable groups is subject to a food security assessment; otherwise the caseload is 1 300.

\ b: UNHCR provides currently food for Krisan refugees; WFP will take over from January 2007 onwards.

\ c: According to an estimate of UNHCR, provided orally to the JAM, the total number of refugees in the Krisan camp is 1 700. However, no detailed breakdown of the refugee population was available at the time of the JAM; but a verification exercise that took place after the JAM in August showed that 1 699 refugees were present in Krisan.

For Buduburam, the current strategy to promote repatriation of the Liberian refugees, while ensuring their food security and protection remains valid. The JAM recommends accelerating the repatriation, while food assistance should be further fine-tuned to reach the most food insecure individuals and malnourished children. In particular, the JAM recommends that UNHCR intensifies its promotional activities for repatriation so that its objective of 1 000 returnees per month will be achieved. More skills training for returnees, more 'go and see visits', more public information activities, etc. will be essential for the success of the repatriation, but require additional funds which should be mobilized soonest. Further, taking into account the current malnutrition, food security and self-reliance conditions, the JAM recommends that WFP: i) continues with the targeted food assistance to a caseload that is decreasing in the coming months from 9 000 to 7000 due to repatriation, resettlement and better targeting; ii) conducts a household level food security survey that will permit a further enhancement of targeting, this may lead to a revision of the food basket and caseload in 2007 ; iii) establishes a food-for-skills training programme for returning refugees if skills training in Liberia is not considered sufficient and if UNHCR is unable to mobilize adequate resources for subsidizing skills training; and iv) provides food for the supplementary feeding programme, for a total of 1 800 mt of food from August 2006 – June 2007.

If the projected pace of repatriation (1 000 / month) can be achieved, a total of 27 000 Liberian refugees will remain in Ghana after the termination of the repatriation phase, currently foreseen for June 2007, and would need to be locally integrated. WFP's and UNHCR's support to this integration would depend on a food security assessment planned for 2006 and next year's JAM (2007).

Basically, there are three key risks that may impede achieving this scenario: i) lack of interest on behalf of a substantial number of refugees to repatriate; ii) a lack of resources to fund WFP/UNHCR assistance until June 07 which would impact negatively on malnutrition and food security conditions in the camp, as well as on promotional activities for repatriation; and iii) a mis-match between the end of the repatriation phase (and related assistance) and the moment that the remaining refugees are to be locally integrated. With respect to this mis-match, it is important to note that the key lesson that can be drawn from the 1999/2000 repatriation is two-fold: i) waiting with sustainability measures until the end of the repatriation creates food security and other problems; and ii) from the other side: pulling out before sustainability is achieved creates the same food security and other problems.

For Krisan, the overall objective is to repatriate and resettle a substantial part of the refugees, while ensuring their food security situation, preparing for local integration for a limited number of people, and assessing the possibility of closing the camp in the first semester of 2008. Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between UNHCR and WFP, and a cost efficiency analysis, the JAM recommends that WFP takes over the responsibility of providing food to the Krisan refugees from January 2007 onwards. The quantity of food to be provided by WFP amounts to 100 mt for the period January-June 2007.



2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Context and objectives

The Buduburam camp currently accommodates approximately 38 000 Liberian refugees, whereas the Krisan camp counts approximately 1 700 refugees, from 10 different nationalities. UNHCR provides multi-faceted assistance to these refugees, whereas WFP distributes food to a targeted group of 10 000 Liberian refugees in the Buduburam camp. No Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) has been carried out with respect to the Liberian refugees in Ghana since the last resumption of food assistance early 2004.

The recent election of a new president in Liberia has raised hopes for a rapid durable solution of the refugee crisis in Liberia and asylum countries. It is however clear that the original regional objective of UNHCR and WFP to finalize the repatriation process in the region at the end of 2006 will not be achieved, and that another push for repatriation in the first half of 2007 will be necessary. To permit the readjustment and extension of the interventions directed towards the Liberian refugees, JAM were organized in Sierra Leone, Guinea Conakry and the present one in Ghana, in July 2006. In addition, UNHCR has requested WFP's support with regard to providing food to the refugees residing in the Krisan camp.

In line with the objectives of its terms of reference (annex 1), the JAM assessed the performance of the on-going operations assisting refugees residing in the Buduburam and Krisan camps, with particular attention for food and non-food needs of the refugees. Also, the extent to which UNHCR and WFP's assistance reflect these needs were reviewed and possible gaps and solutions to address these gaps were identified.

2.2 Methodology¹

The JAM team started its mission on 13 July in Accra with visits to key partners, followed by visits to the Buduburam and Krisan camps (14-18 July). During the field visits, interviews were conducted with refugees and their representatives, as well as with implementing partners and other organizations present in the areas. The programme of the mission is attached as annex 2. At the end of the mission, preliminary recommendations were summarized in an Aide mémoire and presented to the UNHCR Representative², the UN Country Team, donors and the Government. Their comments and suggestions have been taken into account during the elaboration of the JAM report.

The JAM combined various data collection techniques, while the information has been cross-checked with various sources, as to ensure the validity and reliability of the data. The information has been collected by the JAM through a combination of: i) reviewing and analysing relevant available reports (see annex 3: Bibliography); ii) the summary results of an analysis of 115 individual interviews of new arrival/multiple displacement refugees in Buduburam on the basis of a closed household questionnaire, carried out in June 2006; iii) meetings with the responsible national and local authorities, NGOs and other organizations working with the refugees in food and related programmes; iv) meetings with UNHCR and

¹ The JAM was carried out in accordance with the UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Guidelines, 2004.

² The WFP Country Director was not in the country during the de-briefing, however, the Deputy Country Director was part of the JAM team.

WFP staff, as well as with representatives from the donor community; v) visit refugee locations for: a) meetings with site administrators and the personnel responsible for food, health, water, sanitation and community services; b) meetings with refugee leaders and representatives; c) in Buduburam, discussions with groups of refugees – disabled, elderly, mothers of malnourished children, teen-age mothers and fathers and the so-called ‘new arrivals multiple displacement’ refugees, using a check list of questions (see annex 4); d) in Krisan, group discussion with refugees from Sudan, Togo, Liberia/Sierra Leone and all other countries present, also using the check list of questions; e) inspection of general conditions at the site, including food and water availability and cooking arrangements; f) observation of food distribution operations, selective feeding programmes operations and self-reliance activities; g) visits to clinics, schools and other community services and discussions with health workers, teachers, students and community service workers; h) visits to markets within the camp and in the vicinity, and discussions with traders; and i) mission meetings at the end of the day.

The time horizon employed by the JAM is from July 2006 until June 2007, coinciding with the current end of the repatriation phase and WFP’s assistance project.

2.3 Data quality, information gaps and future assessments

Data on the number of registered refugees for Buduburam is considered reliable. A refugee census has been carried out in Buduburam in 2003/4. UNHCR has entered the bio-data and photos of all registered refugees in a data base, and has issued in conjunction with the Government of Ghana, refugee cards carrying a photo. Although repatriated or re-settled refugees are taken off the data-base, some registered Liberian refugees may have travelled onwards or returned to their home country without informing UNHCR or the authorities. In addition, when estimating the total number of refugees – registered and unregistered – data reliability decreases due to the exclusion of the unregistered refugees from the UNHCR census and data base. **To support decision-making on local integration, a verification exercise is recommended latest in January 2007.**

For Krisan, the JAM received only oral information on the number of refugees, whereas detailed information is available for the food beneficiaries. The JAM agrees with the importance of carrying out a verification exercise in Krisan, already planned by UNHCR for the second semester of 2006.

With regard to the number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance, UNHCR updates its data base on a monthly basis to reflect changes in its target group. For example, when a person turns 60, he/she is considered an elderly person and becomes part of the target group ‘elderly’ and will be included in the food distribution list. However, for Buduburam, beneficiaries who do not collect their food rations are not deleted from the food beneficiary list, whereas in Krisan it will be done only after 3-4 consecutive months. **The JAM recommends taking the names of the beneficiaries having missed two consecutive distributions (without prior notice) off the food distribution list.**

Further, post distribution monitoring (PDM) is carried out on a monthly basis. The questionnaire and report outline need to be improved to incorporate the ‘outcome’ dimension and to clarify question 3. As only a limited number of questions are analyzed (manually), some parts of the questionnaire may be eliminated. Food basket monitoring is not conducted currently; **the JAM recommends that it should be initiated soonest.**

Finally, although much information on food beneficiaries is available at the individual level, not much is known about household composition and food security conditions at the household level. As food rations are generally provided to individuals, whilst sharing of food is widespread, assessing the impact of food aid, as well as the household level food security conditions, becomes troublesome. **Therefore, it is recommended to carry out during 2006 a household level food security and self reliance assessment.**



3. CONTEXT

3.1 A regional perspective on Liberian refugees

During the month of August 2003, positive developments marked the political environment in Liberia, including the departure into exile of President Taylor on the 11th, the signing of a Peace agreement on the 18th, and the consensus of all the parties over the formation of the National Transitional Government, which was installed on 14 October 2003, with the aim of consolidating the peace process and to organize general elections in late 2005.

On 19 September 2003, the UN Security Council established the United Nations Mission in Liberia, with chapter VII powers, to restore peace, under resolution 1509. The mandate of UNMIL includes, among others, supporting the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, assisting the National Government of Transition to restructure the security sector and re-establish national authority throughout the country.

UNHCR was optimistic that the peace process would evolve smoothly and that in a few months, adequate security would be restored throughout the country. It is based on these assumptions that the Organization foresaw the possible commencement of the organized voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees in October 2004. It was foreseen that out of the 354 000 Liberian refugees living in exile, about 100 000 would repatriate during 2004 either spontaneously or under facilitation by UNHCR, while about 150 000 Liberians would repatriate during 2005 and about 60 000 in 2006. UNHCR switched from voluntary to promoted repatriation for Liberian refugees in February 2006. Contrary to these ambitious figures, 5 173 Liberians in asylum countries repatriated in 2004, 37 808 in 2005 and 24 769 between January and June 2006. After the end of the repatriation exercise, the residual group of refugees would undergo individual refugee status determination in the various countries of asylum to determine the reasons why they would have chosen not to return to their country of origin.

From a regional perspective on Liberian refugees, it is important to note the conclusions of a joint UNHCR WFP strategic meeting that took place in Freetown on 15 May 2006. It was jointly decided to extend the period for repatriation from December 06 to June 07, while UNHCR will be intensifying its campaign for promoted repatriation. Please note that in Ghana, UNHCR always planned for the repatriation to continue until June 2007. In addition, both Organizations decided to support the gradual reduction of assistance in hosting countries, including the termination of general good distributions in December 2006, with a cut-off date of June 2007 for facilitated repatriation and refugee-specific feeding programmes. Further, it was agreed that for those that remain, local integration opportunities are being explored. Finally, JAMs would be organized to assess the assistance required for supporting the development of future programming.

3.2 Key historical facts

The Buduburam camp was established in 1990 with an initial population of 5 000, which later increased to over 25 000 by the mid-nineties and to 38 000 in July 2006.

Out of the estimated 25 000 refugees in Ghana by the end of the repatriation exercise in December 1999, less than 4 000 opted to repatriate. Most of them did not return home because they did not have confidence in the government of President Taylor and believed

that the conditions that caused their flight had not been removed. Secondly, other feared ethnic and tribal conflicts when they returned. The fears of these refugees were confirmed when fighting started again in 2001.

Many of the refugees who remained in the camp developed their own income generating activities (IGAs) through petty trading, farming and apprenticeship, while the rest travelled to Accra to seek jobs at construction sites. The Ghanaian authorities provided the refugees with a market in front of the settlement to trade.

In line with a regional policy decision, all support for Liberian refugees was terminated in June 2000. The refugees in Buduburam camp were subsequently expected to support themselves. However, with time, it became clear that many in the community could not reach an adequate degree of self-sufficiency.

Following renewed fighting in Liberia in 2001, a new wave of Liberian refugees from Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire arrived and settled in the camp. The increased number of refugees in the camp put more pressure on the existing infrastructure as well as on food resources for families hosting these new arrivals.

The situation in the camp started to improve when UNHCR resumed its engagement in mid 2002. The UNHCR office has so far aimed at improving the protection of refugees by providing support to the police in the settlement, a neighbourhood watch team and a range of community based assistance in health, sanitation, education, skills-training and micro-credit schemes.

WFP resumed food assistance in 2004 for up to 10 000 food insecure new arrivals and vulnerable refugees including malnourished children, chronically ill persons, unaccompanied children, refugees with disabilities, and elderly persons above 60 years.

3.3 The camp and its environment

The Buduburam camp is about 35 km from Accra in the Central region of Ghana. The location of the camp is in a semi urban area and the refugees have two markets in the camp for commercial activities. The refugees are able to travel to Accra to find employment.

In and around the camp, there are no major development projects being implemented by development partners. FAO is assisting a group of refugees to engage in farming activities around the camp environments.

The local villagers depend for their livelihoods on farming, petty trading and commuting to Accra for day jobs at for example construction sites.

3.4 Refugee numbers to date

The Buduburam camp was originally designed to host five thousand refugees in the early nineties. At the peak of the fighting in Liberia in the mid-nineties, the estimated number had increased to 8 000 refugees and then over 25 000 refugees by the end of 1999. The refugees were mostly women and children. In 2001, another wave of refugees arrived in Buduburam as a result of renewed fighting in Liberia, most of these refugees were young men who had fled from forced conscription into the army of the rebel leaders. Furthermore, in 2002, due to the outbreak of conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberian refugees in that country fled to Ghana. The demographic profile now changed from mainly women and children to an increase in the number of male youth.

In 2003, a comprehensive registration exercise was conducted for all the refugees in Buduburam. The registration exercise established that over 42 000 refugees were living in Buduburam. The refugees who arrived after October 2003 were not recognized by the

Government, do not have refugee cards and are not directly assisted by UNHCR/WFP. According to the Welfare Council of the Buduburam camp, a total of 12 000 – 13 000 non registered refugees are present in the camp.

The figure of 42 000 has evolved due to official repatriation and resettlement to an estimated 38 013 in July 2006 (see table below). Nevertheless, refugees may have travelled onwards to Liberia or other countries, or moved to Accra and other places, without notifying UNHCR. Therefore, the 38 000 estimate is in need of being verified, in particular in light of the discussions with the Government on local integration. **The JAM recommends carrying out a verification exercise, latest in January next year.**

"0 - 4"		"5 - 17"		"18 - 59"		"60 & above"		Total	
	male	Female	Male	female	male	Female	Male	female	
	801	735	5602	6130	12181	11775	245	544	38 013
Total	1536		11 732		23 956		789		38 013

Source: UNHCR

Chapter 4



4. REPATRIATION, RESETTLEMENT AND LOCAL INTEGRATION

4.1 Assessment of repatriation strategy and implementation

Taking consideration of the peaceful elections and inauguration of the president of Liberia, UNHCR shifted its focus from facilitated repatriation to promotion for all Liberian refugees in the region. The repatriation process is expected to end in June 2007 when over 300,000 refugees are expected to return home.

To generate the interest of the refugees to repatriate, UNHCR Ghana organised a go and see mission to Monrovia in April 2006. The team was made up of five refugee leaders who visited some counties in Liberia to see the improvements on the ground and to return and inform the refugees of the changes that were going on in their country. As a follow up, in July 2006 a come and tell mission, comprising the Interior Minister of Liberia and the Manpower Minister visited Buduburam and Krisan camps to inform and to encourage the Liberians to return home. Further, UNHCR installed five broadcasting programmes in Buduburam camp that continuously spread information on repatriation.

During the planning exercise for the repatriation held in 2005, UNHCR had anticipated to repatriate 12 500 refugees between January and December 2006, which means about 1 000 refugees per month, and another 15 000 in 2007. This would bring the total number of Liberian refugees staying in Ghana to 27 000 at the end of 2006 and to 12 000 at the end of 2007.

So far in 2006, on average only about 140 refugees repatriate per month. This means that the initial target of 12 500 will not be achieved, and the planning figure has been reduced by UNHCR to 8 000. In view of the low numbers of refugees who expressed their desire to return in the beginning of the year, only air charters had been organised for the repatriation. However, refugees are only allowed to carry 30 kg per person on the air charter, discouraging repatriation.

Although for some of the refugees, the reasons for not willing to return to Liberia are similar to those existing in 1999 – no trust in the new President and fear for tribal conflict – it seems that others reasons are currently predominant, such as: i) the lack of assets and income generating activities in Liberia; ii) the fear of lack of a support structure in terms of food, education and health; iii) the hope to be resettled to third countries, in particular to the United States of America (USA), as the US P 3 reunification resettlement programme is still on-going, and UNHCR continues to refer in exceptional circumstances medical/protection cases; iv) the weak links with Liberia, in particular for the younger population who left Liberia when they were children; and v) the above noted luggage problem.

While UNHCR will continue with the repatriation of vulnerable groups per air charter, they have identified a ship that will allow refugees to travel with their belongings, which may generate more interest for the refugees to return to Liberia. Registered and un-registered refugees are allowed to return to Liberia by ship. As soon as the vessel arrives at the port, the promotional activities for repatriation should be intensified, focusing on the above – mentioned impediments to repatriation.

4.2 Assessment of resettlement policies and implementation

The decision to resettle a refugee is usually made in the absence of other options such as voluntary repatriation and local integration or when resettlement is deemed, under a comprehensive approach to durable solutions, as the optimal solution. Resettlement is an essential element in a comprehensive strategy of refugee protection, attainment of durable solutions and burden and responsibility-sharing. It is important to recall that there is no hierarchy of durable solutions.

Voluntary repatriation does not exclude resettlement and vice-versa. When it is deemed appropriate to facilitate or even promote voluntary repatriation for the majority of the refugees, there will be individuals, who as a result of their past experience in the country of origin, their particular background, or because of their current special needs, will not be in a position to return. As long as their needs are well identified and it is established that their return to their home country will not happen in a foreseeable future, there is no reason not to resettle them while at the same time an alternative solution is being pursued for the majority of the others.

In reference to the Liberia situation, UNHCR's Multi-Year Operations Plan for the Repatriation and Reintegration of Liberian Refugees and Internally Displaced persons (2004-2007) provides that "resettlement activities for individual cases of Liberian refugees to third countries, from the various countries of asylum, will be pursued as part of protection and durable solution strategies".

In practise, since 2006, UNHCR refers only very high priority cases for resettlement of Liberian refugees, on either medical or protection grounds. However, the United States of America has indicated that resettlement opportunities for Liberian refugees will continue till September 2006 for family reunification purposes only (P 3 programme). This means that resettlement will continue for these people until the backlog is cleared which may likely be late 2007.

In **2005**, 598 cases/1464 Liberians were submitted for resettlement. It is not known how many of them have been approved but it may be around 80 percent. From these cases, 398/1191 were resettled in USA: 203/479 under the P1 program (mainly HCR cases) and 195/712 under the P3 program (family reunion).

In **2006** – up to end of July, 124 cases/329 persons have been submitted for resettlement. Not all P3 cases were included in the above figures. From these cases, 465/1209 were resettled in the USA: 262 cases/645 P1 and 203 cases/564 P3 family reunification cases.

The JAM noted that the down-scaling of the resettlement programme for Liberians has been announced on the bulletin boards in the camp. Nevertheless, refugees frequently explained that resettlement was preferred to repatriation, and that they still had hopes on '*proceeding their journey to other countries*', instead of returning to Liberia.

4.3 Local integration: status and options

In view of the large numbers of Liberian refugees remaining in Ghana, the authorities have indicated their intentions to encourage many Liberians to make use of the opportunity to return home. Discussions with the Government on options of local integration have however been initiated by the UNHCR Representation. The Government has indicated that local settlement should only be discussed when the number of returnees has increased. In addition, the Government has clearly indicated that local integration could start after the end of the repatriation phase, currently foreseen for June 2007. It is however not certain if the Government agrees to start the local integration phase if for example there are still 25 000 – 30 000 Liberian refugees in Ghana.

4.4 Perspectives on refugee numbers

The original objective of 12 000 refugees repatriating in 2006 and 15 000 in 2007 seems unlikely to be achieved in the current circumstances. UNHCR has already lowered its objective for 2006 to 8 000 returnees. This will leave approximately 33 000 registered refugees in Ghana at the end of 2006. Further, assuming the same number of 1 000 returnees per month for Jan – Jun 2007, a total of 27 000 refugees will be left in Ghana on 30 June 2007.

4.5 Recommendations for repatriation and local integration

It is clear that repatriation should be accelerated to achieve the UNHCR objective of 1 000 returnees per month. Moreover, if the Government of Ghana esteems that the local integration of 26 000 Liberians is unacceptable: i) the monthly objective should be increased; or ii) the period for repatriation should be extended.

First, to increase from the monthly 140 to 1 000 returnees, the arrival of ship should resolve the logistical problems. The ship arrived at the end of July in Tema, can carry 300 persons, and takes 3.5 days to go to Monrovia, and would be able to do 3 rotations per month, bringing the total of returnees to close to 1 000 returnees per month (including 100 vulnerable returnees by air charter). The ship will be available for repatriation until July 2007. To ensure interest for repatriation, **the JAM fully supports UNHCR plans to work through the Welfare Council³ to arouse further interest for repatriation and to continue with the go and see missions**, which will target activities being implemented especially in the return areas of most of the refugees from Ghana. 'Go and see' missions are planned for September and December 2006.

In addition, as some refugees have expressed the desire to learn vocational skills to enable them find employment or apply those skills when they return home, **the mission recommends that the vocational skills training programme for the refugees should be intensified preferably in Liberia but if not available also in Ghana. In the latter case, the skills training should be linked to repatriation.** In that case, short training programmes of three months should be conducted for these refugees in collaboration with other NGOs operating in the camp. UNHCR should not totally withdraw from the skills training programme as planned in December 2006. Although these initiatives will certainly help to arouse interest in repatriation, the other problems identified in chapter 4.1 remain: the hope for resettlement, the weak link with Liberia for a part of the population and fear for insecurity in particular for those that were traumatized by the events in Liberia.

Second, regarding the issue of possibly increasing the objective of 1 000 returnees per month, it is clear that this will only become relevant if/when repatriation really starts to take off, perhaps during the coming months. If monthly repatriation achieves three full ships a month, **the JAM recommends UNHCR to find additional transport capacity, resources permitting, so that more refugees can be returned home.**

As previously indicated the Government is first willing to see a decrease in the number of beneficiaries either through repatriation or resettlement before committing itself to discussions on local integration. This notwithstanding:

- **UNHCR and the UN Country Team in general should prepare the agenda, especially on support to income generation activities, education and health sectors for a proper local integration in the future;**
- **UNHCR should reinforce its discussion with the Government on transfer of schools, water and sanitation and garbage services to the public system;**

³ UNHCR is currently approaching the Welfare Council in order to get further impact at the household level through the participation of leaders, and using local languages in view of pro active registration.

- **UNHCR should immediately seek more resources to ensure that the majority of the refugees return home, while at the same time engaging the government on local integration options.**

Further, acknowledging that a substantial caseload of refugees will remain in Ghana beyond December 2006, and also beyond June 2007, while resources to assist refugees will be very minimal after June 2007, **the JAM recommends organizing a high-level meeting between the Government of Ghana, UNHCR and WFP in January 2007** (after the verification exercise), to assess ways to prevent a repetition of the 1999/2000 situation when the termination of support led to riots in the Buduburam camp.

Finally, related to this, it may be necessary to consider – during the last months of the repatriation - the possibility of augmenting the duration of the food ration received by returnees in Liberia, as to provide an extra incentive for returning home. This initiative should be considered in a regional context.

Chapter 5

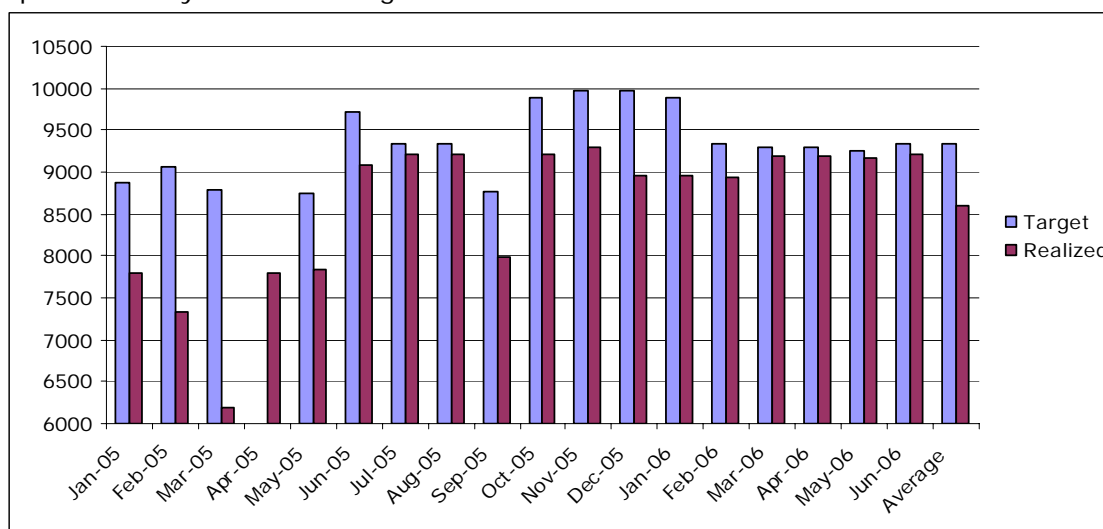
5. FOOD SECURITY AND SELF RELIANCE

5.1 Food security interventions 2005/6⁴

WFP has provided a free food ration to a targeted 10 000 'vulnerable' individuals in 2005 and 2006, first under the Regional EMOP 10244.1 and subsequently under the Regional Côte d'Ivoire PRRO 10372.0⁵. The assistance to Liberian refugees is linked to this regional PRRO because of the outflows of Liberian refugees from Côte d'Ivoire to Ghana, provoked by the Côte d'Ivoire crisis in 2003, and the need to maintain WFP/Ghana's preparedness for potential future Côte d'Ivoire crises.

On average, UNHCR has requested food for 9 300 beneficiaries a month, whereas 8 600 showed up for food distributions, or 92 percent (please see the graph below). The average gap of 723 beneficiaries is partly explained by double-counting in the food distribution list (in June 2006 for example, 170 persons were double-counted). Others may have travelled or were unaware of their names being on the distribution list. In June 2006, a total of 9 200 beneficiaries were served.

Graph 1: Monthly number of targeted and realized beneficiaries \ a



\ a: The April 2005 target number was not available to the JAM
Source: WFP, Post Distribution Monitoring reports.

The target group is divided in various categories. The number of people by category is presented in the table below (for June 2006). The category '**malnourished**' consists of children enrolled in the supplementary feeding programme, SFP (267 children), and other children who were for example found to be 'mildly' malnourished during the 2005 screening exercise. Except for the SFP children, it is not clear how it is decided to add/eliminate names from this category of the list. The '**chronically ill**' refers to people living with HIV/AIDS or

⁴ WFP has provided food assistance to Liberian refugees in the nineties, phased out in 1999 and re-started in 2004. This section only deals with the recent interventions.

⁵ The resumption of food assistance was justified by a joint household survey conduct in 2004.

with mental disabilities, whereas the **'long term sick'** refers to people for whom a recovery is unlikely. The clinic request UNHCR to add or eliminate names from the distribution list for these two categories. The **'unaccompanied minors'** (UAM) are children under 18 without relatives. The **'elderly'** are all registered refugees of 60 years old, or older. The **'vulnerable new arrivals'** are those people who arrived after the 2002 troubles in Côte d'Ivoire and were selected to be vulnerable by UNHCR mainly on protection grounds. The **'care-givers'** concern all of the direct family members of the children in the 'malnourished' category as well the care-givers for the 'ill', 'sick', 'UAM' and 'disabled'. Unfortunately, the JAM could not have data on the number of care-givers per category.

Table 3: Number of persons on the food distribution list in June 2006

Malnourished	1204
Chronically ill	162
Long term sick / TB	154
UAM	125
Disabled	208
Elderly	637
Vulnerable new arrivals	2807
Care-givers	3983
Total	9280

Source: UNHCR

According to the PRRO document, the planned daily ration of 2 100 Kcal is composed of 420 grams bulgur wheat, 50 grams pulses, 50 grams CSB, 30 grams vegetable oil and 5 grams iodized salt. Based on a caseload of 10 000 persons, a monthly tonnage of 170 was foreseen. On average, a total of 142 mt has been distributed. Although every month a distribution took place since January 2005, the ration of cereals had to be reduced three times in 2005. In addition, the cereals distributed were not always bulgur wheat, but concerned maize (grain/meal) and rice as well. In addition, CSB has not been available during five distributions including May-June-July 2006.

These deviations from the planned rations were due to a lack of funding and pipeline breaks for this PRRO. Further, the pipeline breaks with respect to EMOP 10465.0 for the Togolese refugees in Volta region necessitated borrowing of stocks from the PRRO 10372.0. It should be noted that owing to the low donor interest towards the PRRO in 2006, the project was mainly resourced through WFP multilateral funds.

The food distribution list - showing a photo and bio-data for each refugee - is updated on a monthly basis by UNHCR. WFP is informed of the total number of food beneficiaries as to permit adequate food stocks in the warehouses on distribution days, while the number of persons by category is not provided. During the distribution days, refugees show up with their individual refugee card – and those of their family members – to collect food. The food distributors check name and photo with the food distribution list (the so-called 'ledger'). NCS reports monthly on the realized number of food beneficiaries by zone, the tonnage distributed and the remaining stocks. No information is provided on the number of food beneficiaries by category. **The JAM recommends that: i) UNHCR provides WFP with an overview of the planned number of food beneficiaries by category, gender and age group on a monthly basis; and ii) NCS provides an overview of the realized number of beneficiaries by category, gender and age group on a monthly basis. In addition, in accordance with the WFP/UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), UNHCR and WFP should agree jointly on the monthly revisions of the food distribution list.**

An analysis of the 120 PDM questionnaires for the month of June 2006 shows that almost 90 percent of food beneficiaries share their food rations with others. Further, on average 4 family members per household received food aid, whereas it was shared between 8 persons (beneficiaries, other family members, neighbours, friends, ...). If this is extrapolated, it means that about 18 400 people benefited from WFP's food aid in June 2006, albeit at half a ration (approximately 1 000 Kcal). The key problem with the current targeting approach is its lack of using food security criteria for selecting beneficiaries (except for the malnourished

category) and its focus on individuals and not on households. As the necessary information at the household level is lacking, it is not possible to redress this situation immediately. However, **the JAM recommends WFP to carry out with UNHCR a household level food security analysis, as soon as possible, and ultimately before December 2006**, to permit household targeting on food security concerns (as well as to inform programming of possible food interventions beyond June 2007). In conjunction with this survey, the feasibility of targeting households on food security criteria will need to be assessed.

According to the PDM reports, food aid beneficiaries appreciate the types and quality of the food received, although the JAM noted that there is a preference for: i) rice over maize; and ii) local beans (niébé) over split peas. CSB is well accepted and mainly used for breakfast. It has been noted that only little of the food is sold or exchanged, but once prepared, it is shared with non-food beneficiaries.

5.2 Logistics and distribution

The implementation of the PRRO is carried out through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Ghana, UNHCR, The National Catholic Secretariat (NCS) and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS). WFP is responsible for the food deliveries to the central warehouse, while NCS, contracted by UNHCR, is responsible for its transportation to the final distribution point in the camp and the distribution.

The food distribution is implemented within one week time through 3 distribution centres. Each distribution centre is manned by 6 distribution assistants selected from refugees who have been trained to assist with the distribution. The effectiveness of the distribution process has been enhanced by the introduction of the beneficiary pictures on the distribution ledger. This has streamlined the identification process and eliminated cases of impersonation. However, one family member may receive food for the others, which in principle allows some beneficiaries to be away from the camp for quite some time while remaining on the distribution lists as food recipients. **The JAM recommends that this should be streamlined by check/verifications – every two months - by requesting individual presence of all beneficiaries to collect the food rations. NCS should be aware and trained that in case a family member shows up for food collection on behalf of the others, food should not be distributed.**

WFP allocates food based on the target number beneficiaries every month. This food is received and pre-positioned in three temporary warehouses adjacent to each distribution point for 2-3 days maximum. Since the actual number of the recipient beneficiaries varies around 90%, the respective food balance stays in the warehouses before being replenished for the next distribution. **The JAM recommends that the food balances should be returned to the WFP central warehouse for security and conservation reasons.**

At the earlier stages of the operation WFP has organized a warehouse management and food handling training to ensure proper reporting and minimize food losses during the distribution. **This training should be refreshed in 2006 to further improve food handling practices and increase the effectiveness of the distribution process.** Monthly coordination meetings are held between WFP, UNHCR and NCS to clarify/address any issues related to the distribution based on the analysis of the previous distribution and lessons learned.

Finally, while evaluating the food distribution system, some detailed operational recommendations have been formulated (please refer to chapter 10).

5.3 Food security status and self-reliance

In line with its Terms of Reference (ToRs), the JAM assessed the food security conditions of refugees receiving WFP food assistance, mainly through an analysis of existing information. Food security analysis requires an assessment of: i) food availability; ii) access to food; and iii) food utilization / consumption.

5.3.1 Food availability

Refugees purchase substantial quantities of food on the local markets. The availability of food on these markets and the prices they have to pay are influenced by the availability of food at the national level and the link of the local markets with the national market system.

A rapid analysis of food availability shows that the current food supply situation is adequate⁶: last year's (2005) maize and rice production augmented compared to 2004 in Ghana as a whole and in the Central Region in particular, this year's cereal exports are lower due to reduced demand from Sahelian countries, while the ongoing agricultural campaign advances well. In addition, the Buduburam camp is well-integrated in the commercial system, with its closeness to Accra (35 km), while being connected by a tarmac road, as well as the presence of various markets within and surrounding the camp. Finally, prices have remained stable since the last harvest, while normally they go up between December and June.

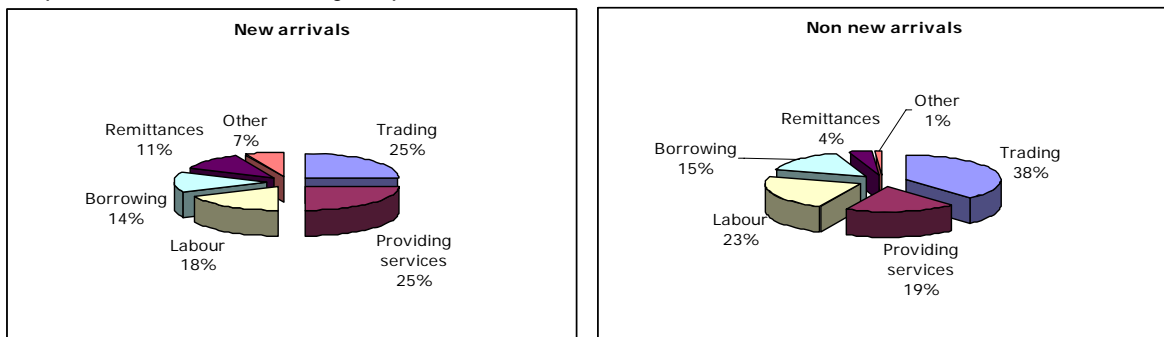
It can be concluded that the risks of an absence of food supply on local markets and / or very high food prices are not very important. The next section deals with the question if the refugees have the revenues to purchase food, even at average prices.

5.3.2 Access to food and self-reliance

Before the JAM started its mission, a rapid household food security assessment was carried out to improve the understanding of food access and consumption patterns of food aid beneficiaries, in particular of the category 'new arrivals'. A short questionnaire was administered with 75 'new arrival' households and with 40 other households receiving food aid. Although the intention was to interview refugees that were randomly selected from the refugee data base, difficulties in tracing people in the camp made it necessary to interview other people as well. Although the sample is therefore not representative, its results still provide a valuable source of information.

The main activities of the refugees in the Buduburam camp are trade and service providing. Its location - close to Accra and next to the tarmac - favours these activities, whereas the scope for activities such as agricultural production is much more limited, due to the crowded nature of the camp area and limited land resources available in the surrounding areas. Trade may refer to for example buying/selling of water within the camp, occupying a market stand in or close to the camp or trade between Accra and the camp, or even between Togo, Accra and Liberia; service providing may for example refer to hair-dressing, cleaning or laundry.

Graph 2: Sources of money to purchase food



Source: WFP/UNHCR Rapid food security survey

⁶ Based on interview with the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, as well as the Ghana Agricultural Statistics 2001-2005.

The graphs show that the sources of money to purchase food vary between the households of the 'new arrival' and the 'non new arrival' categories. The former group depends more on remittances and borrowing (25 percent), while 68 percent of the money is earned. The latter group, who arrived in Buduburam much earlier, depend only for 19 per cent on remittances and borrowing, whereas 80 percent of their money is derived from trade, service providing and labour.

The interviewed refugees indicated that they own on average a bench, mattress, table, radio and cooking utensils. Although some may have a television or bicycle, this is a limited group.

Purchases of food and WFP food aid ensure respectively 40 and 30 per cent of the sources of food of the household. The 30 percent for food aid reflects the fact that individual food rations – received by some household members, but not all – are shared amongst all household members, and that fish and vegetables are purchases to complement the WFP food rations. The key difference between households of the 'new arrival' and the 'non new arrival' categories lies in their ability to produce their own food, which is much further developed by the latter type household (see graph below). Also the 'new arrivals' depend more on gifts / begging than the other households. It may be concluded that the interviewed 'new arrival' households are self-reliant in a sustainable manner for 50 per cent of their food needs⁷, whereas the 'non new arrival' households are self-reliant for approximately 60 per cent of their needs⁸. This substantial self-reliance weakens the justification for providing a full ration to these groups. However, before drawing conclusions, please note that the sample of this mini-survey was not representative. In addition, this level of self-reliance should be seen in light of the sharing of food aid with other non-beneficiaries as discussed in section 5.1. Although the reasons for sharing the food are not yet elucidated, it may well be that a group of refugees who do not receive food aid are food insecure, whereas the current food beneficiaries would only need a reduced food ration. This is an issue which should ultimately not be dealt with by providing a full-scale ration to allow for dilution with non-beneficiaries, but it should be addressed by a needs assessment and re-registration of food aid beneficiaries accordingly.

Graph 3: Sources of food



Source: WFP/UNHCR Rapid food security survey

The prospects for further enhancing self-reliance of households partially composed of abled-body persons - are good – or at least better than in the Krisan camp (see chapter 9), mainly by the virtue of the camp's integration in the local economy⁹. This opportunity must be seized, and people should be supported to become more self-reliant, as has been done in the past by UNHCR and partners. Although the key initiative for the coming 11 month period is repatriation, it is clear that some of the refugees will prefer to stay in Ghana and they should be supported to become independent from external support. Enhancing self-reliance

⁷ Purchased: 39 percent plus grown themselves: 11 percent.

⁸ Purchased: 38 percent plus grown themselves: 21 percent.

⁹ However, opportunities for land and water intensive activities are sparse.

does not have to counter repatriation efforts – if well-targeted – and it does not automatically mean local integration or handing over land to refugees. **Therefore, the JAM recommends that : i) a survey is undertaken in the surrounding villages of Buduburam to assess the level and opportunities for enhancing self reliance; ii) UNHCR and WFP advocate for activities enhancing self-reliance of refugees and for efforts to develop the surrounding villages (including the FAO and UNIDO projects).**

5.3.3 Food consumption

The rapid household survey showed that adults and children consume on average 1.2 and 1.5 meals per day. Geographical variations in meal frequency between households in the 12 zones are not significant. During the group discussions held by the JAM team, it became however clear that the averages may be higher, around 2 meals a day (meals with gari are sometimes not counted). Respondents explained that in the morning they generally enjoy porridge of CSB or gari (cassava), whereas in the afternoon they eat rice with greens, peppers and fish. Children eat before they go to school; only three of 51 schools serve meals.

According to the rapid household survey, the main ingredients in the diet are limited to 7-8 items including 4 WFP food items. Traditionally their preferred staple food is rice, but the lack of money has made other food stuffs acceptable as well, such as gari and maize.

5.3.4 Conclusions

It may be concluded that the average food security situation of WFP food beneficiaries lies between mediocre and adequate. It is clear that WFP's food aid can be considered an important support to the recipient households; without food aid, food consumption would likely fall to 1 meal per day or below. Moreover, the food aid also has a positive impact on the food security position of 'indirect' food beneficiaries as food aid is widely shared; the reasons for this sharing, and the benefits of sharing the food for food beneficiaries are not clear. Further, it should also be noted that food beneficiaries are self reliant to some extent.

The JAM has some reservations on the targeting approach; i) it is not sure that the targeted individuals benefit sufficiently from their food aid as they share with other people: do they receive their daily intake of 2 100 Kcal?; and ii) as the food distribution list has been compiled on the basis of protection and self-reliance criteria, some food insecure people may have been omitted, whereas some food secure individuals may be part of the list. To tackle this problem, a detailed food needs analysis should establish who is in need of food need and at what level (taking into account self – reliance). It may well be that more people need food aid, but at a reduced level.

5.4 Food security strategy: objectives, instruments and targeting

While the overall strategy of UNHCR and WFP is to promote repatriation of the Liberian refugees, it is imperative that their assistance is necessary to ensure that the food security status of refugees remains adequate. In addition, WFP/UNHCR should prepare the ground for supporting refugees and local communities for enhancing self-reliance, in particular when looking beyond the JAM planning period.

Therefore, the JAM recommends:

- **fine-tuning the targeted food distribution to reach the most food insecure individuals and households, in two steps: i) a 'clean up' of the food distribution list; and ii) the implementation of a targeting approach based on household level food security criteria; and**
- **contributing to the repatriation through 'food for skills training' for refugees willing to return to Liberia.**

5.4.1 Targeted food distribution

Choice of instrument

The targeted food distribution aims to provide food assistance to food insecure refugees so that their food security is ensured. The choice of this food assistance instrument remains pertinent. Two alternatives to the targeted food distribution have been evaluated as follows:

Alternative 1: Food for work The target group would not be able to carry out food-for-work activities themselves due to physical and mental incapacities, while it is unlikely that the majority of the target group has a family member who would be ready to carry out food for work activities. Besides, these family members would most likely be engaged in some kind of income generating activities.

Alternative 2: Targeted cash / voucher distribution This option may have some merits as the Buduburam camp is well-integrated in the commercial system. It would attenuate the distortion of the local markets if refugees are selling their rations¹⁰. It may also be more cost-efficient. However, the JAM has not identified an implementing partner having the capacity to implement such a programme. Further, it is not known if beneficiaries would be more tempted to use the assistance for other non-food expenditure compared to the situation when they receive food. Lastly, a potential donor for such a cash / voucher system has not yet been identified. **The JAM recommends assessing these options for their suitability for the Buduburam camp, in particular after June 2007.**

Choice of targeting criteria

It has been assumed until now that the food insecure refugees are those that: i) do not have the physical or mental capacity to earn their own living, i.e. people living with disabilities, sick/ill people, elderly and those who arrived late AND suffered intensively since their displacement; and ii) form part of a family which has a malnourished child.

The first of two key problems with this assumption is that it abstracts from the fact that people share their food and resources with relatives and other close friends. This may lead to an exclusion error: individuals/households who do not fall within one of the target categories, but are not able to develop any meaningful income generating activity (IGA). The second problem is related to the inclusion error: for example, a person who experienced violence in the past, but has become a teacher now, with an adequate salary to ensure his food security.

This targeting problem is not easily resolved as no profiles of food insecure households are available. In addition, it is not yet certain that refugees will accept targeting criteria on the basis of food security concerns. As mentioned elsewhere, the JAM recommends conducting a household level food security survey that would fill these gaps. As this survey and preparing for the implementation of its recommendations may require some time, two phases are to be discerned.

In the first phase, probably until June 2007, WFP/UNHCR should continue targeting the existing groups, while fine-tuning the entry and discharge criteria:

- **Only the malnourished children under 5 enrolled in the SFP and one direct family member will qualify for a targeted free food distribution (and not the children - and their relatives - who were mildly malnourished in 2004/2005);**
- **When a child is discharged from the SFP, pending the resolution of the non-food problems that also caused the malnutrition in the first place, he/her**

¹⁰ The JAM estimates that selling of food aid occurs at a small scale only in Buduburam.

- and his/her direct family will receive a free food ration for a maximum of another three months, after which food assistance is ceased;
- The names of the beneficiaries having missed two consecutive distributions (without prior notice) should be taken off the food distribution list permanently;
- The presence of all food beneficiaries during distributions should be requested at least every two months; and
- WFP and UNHCR should agree jointly on additions/eliminations from the food distribution list, on a monthly basis, in particular for the medical cases and the 'new arrivals'.

In addition, UNHCR/WFP should continue to adhere to the principal that: i) beneficiaries who are repatriated should be taken off the list systematically; and ii) each food insecure person of the target groups: 'elderly', 'people with disabilities', 'sick', 'ill' and 'UAM' will have a maximum of one care-giver, if needed.

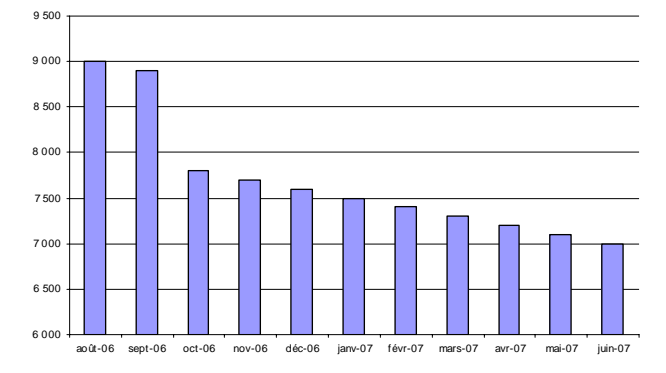
During the second phase, food and other assistance will be provided on the basis of food security concerns only, and preferably at the household level. The survey should determine the profiles of food insecure people, define targeting criteria, assess self – reliance capacities, determine the reasons for sharing of food aid and evaluate the level of food insecurity. Although it is difficult to anticipate the results of the survey, it may well be that more people are in need of food assistance, albeit at a lower level.

Caseload

In terms of projections, the target figure for August 2006 is 9 000 (average number of food beneficiaries is 8 600). Further, it is assumed that approximately 100 food beneficiaries will return to Liberia on a monthly basis. This is 10 percent of the monthly projection for repatriation (1 000 refugees), whereas 20 per cent of refugees receive food aid. This lower percentage (10 percent) reflects the fact that food insecure people will be more reluctant to return than able-bodies persons having substantial capacities to earn a living in Liberia.

Further, a total of 1 204 children were being registered on the free food distribution list as malnourished whereas only 225 are enrolled in the SFP. The 800 other children do not fulfil the criteria of the SFP and will be taken off the distribution list, as well as their direct family members. Before taking them off the list, **the JAM recommends that a screening will be carried out in September 2006 to: i) ensure that all moderately and severely malnourished children are enrolled in the SFP; and ii) to understand the causes of the malnourishment of the children to be enrolled in the SFP.** Although no information is available on the size of this group, it may vary between 1 000 and 3 000 persons (including direct family members). To be cautious, the JAM assumed the lower figure of 1 000 persons that would be removed from the free food distribution list, as of end of September. These assumptions lead to the following monthly projections of the caseload.

Graph 4: Projected beneficiary caseload for target food distribution



5.4.2 Food for skills training

To overcome one of the major constraints to repatriation – the weak capacity to earn a living in Liberia¹¹ – an ambitious skills training programme will be launched for refugees who signed up for departure IF UNHCR finds that no adequate skills training in Liberia exists for returnees. The training has been outlined in chapter 8, whereas other activities to promote repatriation are discussed in chapter 4. **The JAM recommends that, in the case that skills training is not sufficiently available in Liberia, and if UNHCR’s efforts to mobilize sufficient financial support for a cash-for-training intervention in Ghana prove fruitless, a food-for-training scheme will be implemented for which WFP will provide food, resources permitting, to students with attendance rate of over – for example – 80 per cent.** To prevent that the trained people do not postpone their departure, WFP and UNHCR have to assess the best modality to provide food. Rather than providing food on a monthly basis during the time of the skills training, WFP and UNHCR may consider the possibility that the food will be provided on the day of departure.

Substantial capacities for skills training exist in the Buduburam area, with the organizations Assemblies of God (AoG), the implementing partner of UNHCR for skills training and the Society for African Missionaries (SMA), supported by the Dutch Embassy. AoG has a capacity of approximately 250 students, while SMA has a capacity of 350 students. Considering three rounds of three months, and some delays in (re-) starting the activity, it is expected that 1 200 students will be well-performing and receive food for training, during a 60-day period.

To operationalize the FFT activities, an agreement will need to be signed with local NGOs that have the capacity to implement such activities, such as SMA and AoG. These implementing partners will be requested to provide a list of names of all registered refugee students who have been present for over 80 per cent, on a monthly basis. These students will receive a ration of family size four¹² through the normal distribution system (with implementing partners NCS). Please note that the family ration will be provided on an actual basis, to be derived from the sequence of refugee numbers in the ledger. Finally, NCS will provide food only once to refugees: people being on both distribution lists, which may in practise not happen frequently, will be provided with one ration only.

5.5. Estimated food assistance needs

The recommended food baskets for the targeted food distribution (TFD) and the food for skills training (FFT) are presented in the table below, as well as the Kcal. Pending the household level survey, the TFD food basket will be similar to the current food basket. However, after the household level food security survey, the ration as well as the beneficiary numbers may need to be adapted. As these figures are not yet available, the calculation of the food needs are done on the basis of the below food baskets and the caseload presented in section 5.4. In addition, the JAM recommends that WFP endeavours to ensure that the entire food baskets are provided, and if one of the components of the food basket is not available, it should be substituted by another component, resources permitting.

¹¹ This limiting factor has been put forward by a majority of the refugees met during the JAM, their representatives reunited in the Welfare Council, as well as local NGOs.

¹² Although no precise data on average family size of the Liberian refugees is available, it is assumed to be four for projection purposes.

Table 4: Daily food baskets per person and energy contents

	<i>TFD</i> (grams)	<i>FFT \ b</i> (grams)
Cereals \ a	500	500
Pulses	50	50
CSB	50	0
Vegoil	30	30
Salt	5	0
Energy content (Kcal)	2110	1920
<i>Protein</i>	12%	11%
<i>Fat</i>	22%	22%

\ a: Provided in grain, it is assumed that 75 grams will be lost/paid for milling.
 \ b: Provided for an average household size of three.

On the basis of these food baskets, as well as the projected beneficiary numbers (please see chapter 5.4.), the total quantity of food for the TFD and FFT has been calculated (food for SFP is dealt with in chapter 6). The table shows that approximately 1 800 mt of food are needed, of which 1 600 mt concerns the TFD and 200 mt concerns the FFT.

Table 5: Food needs in mt for TFD and FFT

	Aug-Dec 06		Jan-Jun 07		Total <i>TFD & FFT</i>
	<i>TFD</i>	<i>FFT</i>	<i>TFD</i>	<i>FFT</i>	
Cereals	615	41	653	122	1 430
Pulses	62	4	65	12	143
CSB	62	0	65	0	127
Vegoil	37	2	39	7	86
Salt	6	0	7	0	13
	781	47	829	141	1 798

5.6. Exit strategy for food assistance

The key exit strategy for phasing out food assistance is the promotion of repatriation. It is however likely that after the end of the promotion-of-repatriation phase, currently foreseen at the end of June 2007, a substantial number of food insecure Liberian refugees will remain in Ghana, even if the repatriation phase is accelerated and / or extended. Therefore, some kind of assistance will be necessary beyond June 2007, and beyond the repatriation phase. The important role of the Government of Ghana with respect to the type of assistance provided to food insecure refugees is acknowledged.

Although it is too early to detail the type of support needed, its strategy would most likely be situational, addressing both food insecure Ghanaian as well as refugees, and in line with the Government's development strategy. The feasibility of funding a pure refugee operation beyond repatriation is minimal. This approach assumes that the sub regional security situation remains calm.

To prepare for this 'beyond phase', the following steps are recommended:

- **UNCT to liaise with Government of Ghana to elaborate a proposed package of development activities to be supported by the UN (before March 2007); and**
- **In the mean time, UNHCR and WFP to advocate for activities enhancing self-reliance of refugees, including the persons with disabilities and for efforts to develop the surrounding villages (including the FAO and UNIDO projects);**

Chapter 6



6. NUTRITION

6.1 Nutrition rates

In 2002, 2003 and 2004 different nutritional screening exercises took place, indicating an average acute malnutrition rate of 10 percent. As no reports have been made available to the JAM, it is impossible to comment on the reliability of these assessments.

In 2005 and 2006, nutritional surveys were conducted, using a two-stage 30x30 cluster sampling, and the Epi-Info/Epi-Nut software for analysis. The methodology employed during the two surveys was similar and their results considered reliable and comparable with respect to malnutrition rates. However, the 2005 and 2006 surveys did not assess the same causal factors. The 2005 survey was much complete with vitamin A and iodine deficiencies, and other different potential causal factors, while the 2006 survey concentrated more on age, time of breastfeeding and type of drinking water.

The nutritional survey undertaken in 2005 showed a global acute malnutrition rate of 7.7 percent [95% confidence interval: 6.1% - 9.6%], with a prevalence of severe acute malnutrition of 1.5 percent [95% confidence interval: 0.9% - 2.6%]. While the 2006 survey indicates at first glance a negative trend of an increased global and severe acute malnutrition with prevalence rates of 11.3 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively, the 95% confidence intervals for global [9.4% - 13.6%] and severe [0.3% - 1.6%] acute malnutrition overlap with the 2005 intervals, meaning the change is not significant.

The 2006 acute malnutrition rates means that between three and fifteen children of the sample of 952 children were severely malnourished, whereas between 89 and 129 children of the sample of 952 children were moderately malnourished and should be treated accordingly.

6.2 Causes of malnutrition

The real causes of malnutrition in Buduburam camp have not been clarified, neither in the 2005 nor in the 2006 survey. According to these surveys, there are different causal factors such as poor breastfeeding practises, complementary feeding, meal frequency, targeted food distribution and the supplementary feeding programme (SFP), but non of these factors were statistically significant explaining the causes of malnutrition. The JAM recognizes that, apart from the factors mentioned by the survey, the lack of easy access to drinking water and the sanitary conditions are to be considered as key underlying causes of malnutrition.

Concerning the low efficiency of the current SFP, it must be noted that the reduced SFP rations that have been served due to the lack of UNHCR funds, has also been a contributing factor, in addition to the other non-food underlying factors such as the lack of access to clean water, sanitation and health services.

6.3 Assessment of current malnutrition rehabilitation programmes

Following the 2004 screening exercise, mildly¹³, moderately and severely malnourished children and their direct relatives were added to the targeted food distribution list; in addition, the moderately and severely malnourished children were enrolled in the SFP, that starting operating in March 2005.

WFP has actively collaborated with UNHCR and NCS to establish a Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) for children less than five years who are moderately and severely malnourished. The programme runs out of the Children's Centre and is supervised by a medical doctor along with six nutrition workers from the refugee community. The children and their parent/carer attend the programme on a weekly basis so that the children are closely monitored, receive supplementary food (provided by UNHCR) to support their recovery and the parent/care-giver is counselled / trained in good nutrition and child care practices. In addition, these children are included in the WFP general ration distribution. So far, 369 children have been admitted in the centre and 90 have been discharged when their nutritional status was sufficiently improved, according to the established discharge criteria. They remain however on the WFP general ration distribution and are monitored by the nutrition workers to ensure their continued recovery until their nutritional status is considered normal.

When a child is included in the programme, no systematic verification process has been established to identify other potential malnourished children in the family neither the mother's Body Mass Index (BMI) is checked. Further, for the enrolled children, the height is taken once a month while the weight is taken every week, but the weight/height index is calculated on a monthly basis only.

The centre mentioned that some children remain on the programme for two to six months. While two months is acceptable, six months is too long. During an interview of a mother of a child enrolled in the programme, the file of her child showed that the child was receiving supplementary food for more than one year, and yet remains as a beneficiary. Further verifications of files indicated that the files are not always fully completed and this need improvement.

There is no demonstration on how to prepare the porridge on the spot due to lack of facilities and there are insufficient visits in the households to see that the child is eating the food. Most of the time visits are undertaken to trace defaulters.

Severely malnourished children are mainly transferred to the Children centre in Accra or the hospital due to lack of facilities. The nutritionist of the Centre indicated that there is an average of two new severely malnourished children per month. It is hoped that the 15 children found during the last nutritional survey will soon be included in the program.

Although the SFP monthly reports indicate a discharge target > 70% WFH, the nutrition assistant indicated that discharge occurs at >90% WFH.

The level of SFP monthly reports need to be improved in order to provide essential indications required in such reports. Further the number of beneficiaries should be systematically reported to UNHCR on time so that such information can be shared with WFP to facilitate better planning of rations in due course.

It can be concluded that the supplementary feeding programme needs to be improved, not only on the management side, but also with regard to monitoring, discharge rates, and in particular in view of the repatriation when flexibility and adaptation would be needed.

¹³ The mildly malnourished children, defined in the survey as a 'very fragile group' with weight for height values between -1.5 and -1.99 of the z-score.

Therefore, the JAM recommends taking various steps including training, outlined in the next section.

6.4 Strategy: objectives, instruments and targeting

Continuation of the SFP is justified by the relatively high global acute malnutrition rates (higher than the 10 percent threshold of WHO indicating a serious situation). The SFP should however be made much more effective. Therefore, the objective for the SFP is to shorten the time needed to arrive at the discharge rate, through improved supervision, training and food provision, combined with a more integral approach in tackling the underlying causes of child malnutrition. This translates into a number of recommendations:

All siblings of the family have their index calculated in order to avoid missed opportunities of children who might be malnourished. The mother should have the BMI calculated especially for teenage mothers that may not have finished their growth and/or women with several pregnancies who may not have recovered from the previous pregnancy. **The JAM recommends carrying out a nutritional screening of pregnant and breastfeeding women** attending the antenatal care centre, through measuring their BMI. If women of this group have a BMI below 16, their enrolment in the SFP could be considered as a pilot.

The situation of the family of children enrolled in the SFP should also be assessed to identify crucial factors that affect the nutritional status of the child and other members, including food availability and access, food preparation practices, health status, access to clean water and to cooking fuel, and sanitation facilities for excreta and other waste disposal. This assessment should lead to recommendations and action for the relevant priorities either at camp level or for the specific households.

A better follow up is recommended on filing, including the birth weight when available as a reference for historical background of the child. The index should be recalculated every week especially if the child was absent; it is easier to see the progress if compared to the discharge index.

Due to the fact that mothers will continue sharing the food within the family and neighbours, and further sensitization on feeding practises is needed, it is recommended that mothers prepare the meal at the SFP the day they come to the SFP, demonstrating to new arrivals in the system how to proceed, and be sure that the child eats his portion.

It is recommended that defaulters are followed up after two consecutive weeks of absence, allowing more visits to the families. Not only the nutritional assistants should be in charge of the overall visits but the Teenage Mother Programme and the Liberian Refugee Women's Organisation should be involved as well for the benefit of all.

Although severe malnourished children are referred to the Accra hospital, it is highly recommended that therapeutic milk is present in the clinic for complementary distribution on the spot, especially if the time spent at the hospital is short and the child comes back early to the clinic. Providing bulky food to severe cases should be progressive. Nevertheless, as rations are shared, it is essential that a specific follow-up is undertaken so that the child does not become severely malnourished again.

It is recommended to use a better-targeted discharge rate at >85 percent WFH instead of the current >90 percent, to be achieved during three consecutive weeks. Further, the child and its direct family members should remain on the targeted food distribution list for three months after dis-charging the child from the SFP.

With respect to the group of "mildly" malnourished children, it is recommended that these children have their status verified. The ones that would be moderately or severely

malnourished would enter in the SFP, while the others would be immediately discharged from the SFP and the TFD programme.

Standard reporting system should be the norm and an updated list of all beneficiaries per category and per month should be provided to WFP and UNHCR at the same time.

A nutritional survey is recommended in May 2007 using the complete set of variables of the 2005 and 2006 nutritional surveys. One aim of these surveys is to verify the progress/impact compared to the two earlier surveys. It is therefore essential to employ the same variables and methodology. For the 2007 survey, UNHCR and WFP will review the methodology and overall variables to take into account.

6.5 Beneficiary numbers and food needs

It is estimated that an average of 250-275 children will be enrolled in the SFP. The monthly food basket would be composed of 0.75 litres of vitamin A enriched vegetable oil, 0.3 kg of sugar, 0.15 kg of iodized salt and 7.5 kg of CSB/WEANIMIX/UNIMIX. This translates to a rough food need of 2-3 mt per month.

The JAM recommends that WFP takes over the provision of CSB and vegetable oil for the malnourished children enrolled in the SFP from September 2006 onwards, or later if WFP pipeline considerations require a longer lead-time or if there are some remaining CSB balances from UNHCR. However, at the latest, WFP will start providing these items from January 2007 onwards. UNHCR will continue providing sugar for the moderately malnourished children enrolled in the SFP, and funds permitting, specialized milk for the severely malnourished children.

Chapter 7



7. HEALTH, WATER, SANITATION AND PROTECTION

7.1 Health: status, interventions and recommendations

There is a clinic at the camp that provides subsidized medical support for the residents in the camp. UNHCR supports the clinic with drugs, the payment of referral costs and salaries of two medical staff. The clinic sells the drugs at a reduced rate or at cost price; the money is used to remunerate the other clinic staff. A few identified vulnerable persons are treated at the clinic free of charge. There exists a difficulty in accessing referral treatment in public hospitals since some hospitals request that refugees pay fees at the non-Ghanaian level, which are higher. However, if UNHCR intervenes refugees are made to pay the same fees as Ghanaians. The JAM recommends that: i) UNHCR insists with the authorities and the hospitals that refugees pay normal Ghanaian rates and not the higher 'foreigner' fees; and ii) UNHCR reviews with the Ghanaian Ministry of Health that specific diseases and/or heavy surgery (to define) for vulnerable are not paid by the beneficiary, but that possibly UNHCR – resources permitting - provides a subsidy to different hospitals.

Tuberculosis (TB) control programme exists and due to awareness campaign, the number of identified cases has increased. It is said that three zones of the camp (zones 04, 08, and 10) are particularly at risk, due to humidity, use of drugs etc. From January to June 2006, a total of 42 cases were registered, included 37 smear positive cases and 5 extra-pulmonary cases, with 11 females and 31 males being affected. An analysis of the age distribution of the new smear positive pulmonary TB patients revealed that male representation amongst the age group 14-35 years was high (24%) during the first semester. In comparison with the first quarter in 2005 when 10 cases/106 were positive, during the same period in 2006, 21 cases/130 were positive. This increase is explained by the success of the awareness campaign that has impacted on refugees' mentality. Currently, there are less than 300 tuberculosis patients receiving treatment from the camp clinic. The outreach programmes are not restricted to the refugees only, but to the Ghanaian community as well.

The HIV/AIDS project is running well, especially the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) project, fully recognised by the Ghana National Aids Control programme that tested 396 women and found that 16 of them are HIV+ (4%). Voluntary counselling and testing is less well functioning as it only operates with respect to clinical cases, the walk-in modality being problematic. The ARV treatment is available for both locals and refugees under the Ghanaian policy. Refugees have to pay a monthly contribution of USD 5 plus transport cost. The initial contribution of USD 22 to do the test and start the treatment is often unaffordable. In addition, there is a low compliance in the treatment. A total of 8 people are said to have deceased following AIDS, due to the very late stage of enrolling in the programme. Currently, only four refugees from Buduburam are on treatment.

The home-based care program is not well developed and is linked to the HIV-program only. NCS already planned for more non-discriminatory expansion of services to chronically ill, malnourished etc. UNAIDS should support the continued distribution of condoms, pamphlets, and posters on HIV / AIDS.

Although the main three diseases are malaria, for which mosquito nets have been provided, diarrhoea, and respiratory tract infection, the NCS medical doctor indicated that there are also a high percentage of women with genital infections for which **the JAM recommends the distribution of soap through the pharmacy of the clinic** to support recovery added to medical prescription. **Distribution of mosquito nets should be intensified** especially in the three zones mentioned in order to have 100% full coverage with UNICEF support.

As not all deliveries occur at the clinic, it is essential that traditional birth attendants (TBA) are operational. Therefore, a refresher course should be provided to TBAs as well as the distribution of a small kit including minimal material for delivery that could be replenished on a monthly basis. In addition, **NCS should put in place a system to ensure that all births by TBAs are recorded including their birth weight and that the newborns are provided with the necessary vaccinations.**

It is clearly indicated in the last nutritional survey (May 2006) that only 48.2% of children are covered by measles without indication of age while WHO recommendations are as follows: a) all children should be fully covered against measles at nine months and b) fully immunised at 12 months. It is possible that children are unreachable due to the fact that not all deliveries occur at the clinic and that there is a high drop out rate of the children from school. Furthermore, NCS' first quarter report does not indicate what the coverage rates are with respect to BCG/Polio 0, Polio I/DPT I, Polio II/DPT II, Polio III/DPT III, which should be clearly indicated.

It is recommended that UNHCR/NCS verify that: a) all children entering school are fully covered; b) all children entering the SFP or coming to the clinic or repatriated have their immunisation card duly checked/complete c) all children that have been delivered outside of the clinic and/or dropped out from school are targeted by a specific vaccination campaign by the clinic; and d) NCS/clinic reports on vaccination coverage.

7.2 Water and sanitation: status, interventions and recommendations

Access to water is one of the key problems in the camp. Water is tanked to the camp by private water traders, who source their water from the Ghana Water Company. According to the refugees, this water is not potable, and they rely on purchasing water sachets for human consumption at 300 cedis for 0.5 litre. Water expenditure is probably one of the highest expenditure items for refugees receiving food aid, together with education.

In the past, UNHCR investigated with the Ghana Water Company the possibility to drill water within the camp as well as in the surrounding areas. These efforts were unsuccessful. However, with the connection of the neighbouring villages to the Ghana Water Company Pipelines, World Vision has recently connected the camp to the public water system, and has subsequently laid pipes to the different zones within the camp, storage tanks have been ordered. To complete the project, World Vision needs USD 80 000 to install taps, to finalize laying the distribution pipes and to install a booster to ensure water pressure. This would make available potable water of high quality to the refugees, at a lower price. **In coordination with UNICEF and donors, UNHCR should advocate for funding to finalise the project.**

NCS is in charge of providing a good sanitation level in the camp. Different groups clean the drains weekly in the camp and the public toilets. The use of toilets is subject to payment, from 6 am to 10 pm; it is free of charge for the rest of the night as well as for the elderly, persons with disabilities, chronically ill and children up to 12 years. It was mentioned by some families interviewed that they prefer to go in the bush rather than using them due to smell and overall conditions. This approach is not encouraging the use of the latrines and the open-air solution sought by refugees is likely to have negative impacts on health and food security. Further, due to lack of space in the settlement, very few families have their own

toilets. It is recommended to evaluate the possibility to change the current latrine set up through handing over the responsibility to the Liberian refugee women's organisation, Teenage's Mother Programme, and Welfare Council.

Some large public bins were empty (possibly due to earlier cleaning), stagnant water was observed at some sites, which is not benefit for the hygiene of the population. Although there has been improvement in the quality of the camp by distributing garbage bins, and an incinerator built, improvement remains necessary, especially that the latter is an environment issue for which UNHCR has a mandate. Rather than having only a specific team for sanitation, one should try to organise having some families per area who would understand the responsibility of keeping proper drainage, latrines, and public toilets. As a booster one could imagine that a specific monthly day is called "sanitation day" and the area/zone that is considered to be the cleanest one by NCS would receive a token (kitchen sets, 2/3 soaps, mats etc). In view of the repatriation, the approach of NCS should change by training more and doing less on their own. Definitely some groups will have to be restructured as people are departing.

7.3 Protection: status, interventions and recommendations

Although WISE, UNHCR's implementing partner, has as its main area of focus the empowerment of refugee women, and in particular of survivors of sexual gender based violence (SGBV), cases are still occurring, and reports received from WISE indicate that prostitution is high especially amongst teenagers. The objective should be that people are aware of SGBV and the supporting system in place, ready to communicate and to be counselled. **In close coordination with UNFPA, UNHCR/WISE should continue training against SGBV cases, targeting people at all levels, from the grassroots level to the Board responsible for SGBV.** Such a Board is normally composed of at least one doctor, one legal person, one police man and one protection officer including a woman that could be from the Liberian refugee women's organisation who interviews the patient following UNHCR guidelines, they should all be trained on SGBV and they meet on a regular basis. In addition, this pyramid approach consists of training highly motivated refugee women in each zone/area of the camp, creating different layers of reporting system in each of these areas,

One of the boards at the entrance of the camp shows pictures of people tracing others under the ICRC logo. From the statistics, 125 children are still awaiting news from their parents/siblings. Although ICRC visits the camp on a monthly basis, **it is recommended that the co-ordination between UNHCR and ICRC is strengthened in view of resumed repatriation and especially for the young UAMs staying with foster families.**

Persons with disabilities have organised themselves to learn Braille, and sewing through their own means and initiative. These people need to rent machines and do not have substantial funding, **UNHCR should encourage this initiative and advocate for funds to support these groups as well as to be in communication with the Liberia UNHCR office to make sure that support would be provided to them upon their arrival for continuation of their self reliance.**

Overall physical protection seems to be on place, with the electrification of the camp since 2005, and the reinforcement of the Neighbourhood Watch Team.

8. EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING

8.1 Assessment of the Buduburam educational system

Presently 51 private schools operate in Buduburam camp, providing educational services to approximately 12 000 students including 10 percent Ghanaian pupils (1 100). The enrolment statistics shown in the table below shows that a gender balance exists. It should be noted there has been a decrease in enrolment rates between the first and second term of 2006 of 8 percent, it is not clear if this is due to repatriation or another reason.

Table 6: Key education statistics (data related to the second term of 2006)

Type of school	Students	Gender
Pre-primary	2 900	Female students: 5 900 Male students: 5 800
Primary	5 800	
JSS	1 800	Origin Local students: 1 100 Refugee students: 10 600
SSS	1 200	
Total	11 700	

Source: Buduburam Central Education Board, May 2006

A total of eleven schools have been approved by the Ghana Education Service (GES) as they met the basic requirements and seven more are listed for approval. The camp is divided in to three educational districts supervised by the Central Education Board, which monitors attendance of students and teachers as well as supervises the distribution of school items. In an effort to encourage the teachers, allowances are paid to 220 refugee teachers in Buduburam, funded by school fees and UNHCR's subsidies. The school fees paid by the parents vary between 100 000 – 250 000 cedis per annum.

Since 2003 UNHCR has been providing educational support to the schools through the Central Education Board. Between 2003 and 2005 three six-classroom blocks with offices and teachers resource centre were constructed. This provided an opportunity for additional classroom space for almost 1 000 refugee children, offices for the teaching staff and supporting space. UNHCR has supported with the maintenance/renovation of the Primary, Junior Secondary (JSS) and Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) so far. A drainage system has been constructed to curb serious erosion under a primary school block.

Furthermore, 65 identified unaccompanied minors and people living with disabilities have been placed in various educational institutions. UNHCR pays registration fees in respect of 270 candidates for the West Africa Senior Secondary School Certificate Examinations. Finally, UNHCR has provided furniture, text books, exercise books and educational materials to all schools in Buduburam including schools that have not been approved by the Ghana Education Service.

Two key issues risk to endanger the provision of good-quality educational services to refugees and the local population. First, UNHCR experiences currently serious funding problems and has announced not to be in a position to continue the usual financial support in 2006/2007. As schools are private and highly subsidized by UNHCR, it is likely that school fees will go up, and enrolment rates will fall. Therefore, solutions should be found urgently to sustain the schools once UNHCR pulls out/phases down. Second, with the ongoing repatriation the number of the students as well as the teachers will go down. This may create disproportions in child/teacher ratio and affect the education process in general.

8.2 Recommendations related to basic education

A partial solution of the UNHCR funding problem may be found in a transfer of a few approved schools to the Government. This may be facilitated by the fact that these schools qualify for the GES standards, while most of the teachers also have Ghanaian certificates. It would permit the Government to ensure the sustainability of some of the schools that it needs anyway to provide educational services to the over 1 100 Ghanaian pupils. Further, it would make the transferred schools and the students eligible for the 'Capitation grant', an initiative of the Government of Ghana, which permits the elimination of school fees.

In addition, support may be provided by WFP through the National School Feeding Programme. If this programme could be extended to include the transferred schools, and perhaps some of the Ghanaian schools in the surrounding villages, school feeding may increase enrolment rates.

However, these proposals will not relieve any of the pressure on the other non-qualified schools. Although some of them may be closed, and merged with other refugee schools in the coming year, due to repatriation, quite a few of them need external financial support to prevent increasing school fees substantially.

Therefore, it is recommended to follow a three-tier approach:

- **UNHCR to initiate soonest negotiations with the Government of Ghana to integrate the schools meeting Ghanaian standards for education into the Ghana education system;**
- **WFP together with UNHCR investigate the possibility of starting school feeding (SF) within the framework of the current WFP/GoG SF programme in selected public schools; and**
- **UNHCR to advocate with donors and partners, including the World Bank to subsidize or sponsor school books and education fees.**

Finally, it is also recommended that UNHCR be part of the Sector Wide Approach for Education initiative and its National Coordination Group.

8.3 Skills training

UNHCR has been conducting training programmes in basic architecture, building technology and ICT training, supporting 740 young refugees, since its inception in 2004. The skills training programme is planned to be phased out at the end of 2006 due to budgetary constraints. Over 445 refugee teachers and care-givers were trained as Ghana Education Service (GES) qualified trained teachers and have been awarded with recognized GES Certificates. A total number of 45 disabled refugees have been sponsored in education through professional/vocational/apprenticeship training. Some identified teenage refugee mothers also benefited through education in attending evening classes for basic literacy.

Three institutions, i.e. the Society of African Mission (SMA), Dom Bosco and the Assemblies of God, provide vocational skills training to the refugees, such as soap making, tailoring, plumbing, carpentry, auto electrician, agriculture and is about to start a course for computer literacy. The interest of refugees in receiving these skills has recently risen as the skilled refugees have more chances to get jobs in Liberia.

Although the Dutch embassy and the Catholic congregation support the SMA training centre, the students have to pay for the education. The annual school fees of 400 000 cedis are used to sustain the centre and to pay the teachers, whereas a contribution of 120 000 cedis is required for equipments, etc. In 2006, 250 students started the vocational training, while SMA has a capacity of 360 students. Some of the refugees dropped out without accomplishing the course as they could not afford to pay for the full training course. SMA uses the curricula of the Ghanaian National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI). However,

the students who pass the exams are only granted with an 'SMA' diploma, which is unfortunately not certified by the NVTI. Official recognition of the diplomas may boost the refugee interest towards getting skills that can help them to find jobs in Liberia or Ghana.

The Assemblies of God, UNHCR's implementing partner, provides skills training, such as computer hardware and networking, carpentry, electrical installations, block laying and architectural draft. Their partnership with UNHCR dates back to 1994. The course duration varies between 4-6 months depending on the type of the skills/training and is fully funded by UNHCR. The enrolment rate has been decreasing since 2004 owing to the funding problems and have been affected even deeper by the recent UNHCR's focusing on the repatriation activities. The number of students currently varies between 100-120. These students have been prioritized within the other successful applicants for registering better results during the entry test as the current funding does not permit a larger caseload. An NGO with funding from the USA – Point Hope - may continue the computer literacy course in 2007.

FAO implements currently a TeleFood Project in the Buduburam area, with an objective to assist 180 farmers to produce more vegetables to sustain their families. The land belongs to the local population, who has rented out the land to the refugees in return for a part of the harvest. The project provides technical support, seeds and agricultural tools to the participants. There are more refugees willing to start gardening, however, lack of funding from FAO, UNHCR and others limits their participation.

It can be concluded that substantial capacity for implementing various types of skills training exists, but that existing funding is limited, in particular at UNHCR's level. Further, it is noted that refugees consider skills training as one of the principal ways of preparing themselves to re-integrate in Liberia, in particular if they can be informed in advance of the type of skills necessary in their counties of origin. However, adverse selection of students who are more interested in staying in Ghana or leaving on resettlement than in returning to Liberia is likely, and may have negative effects on the impact of repatriation efforts. In line with UNHCR practise, it would be preferable to organize skills training in Liberia for returnees. As the JAM does not have information on skills training in Liberia, the following is recommended if UNHCR finds that skills training in Liberia is not providing sufficient diversity/variety in line with the needs for the Liberia rehabilitation/reconstruction.

In this case, **the JAM recommends intensifying the skills training activities in Ghana, aiming to act as an incentive for repatriation and local re-integration in Liberia:**

- **UNHCR to : i) reconsider its phasing out decision with regard to skills training; ii) mobilize internally and externally additional resources for subsidizing skills training, via a cash for training programme, or a suspension of school fees; and iii) together with WFP advocate for partners to provide skills training;**
- **If UNHCR is not sufficiently successful in mobilizing internal and external resources for subsidizing skills training, WFP will support well-performing students through a food for skills training programme, resources permitting (for details on food basket, etc., please refer to chapter 5)¹⁴;**
- **UNHCR to work with SMA, Dom Bosco and AoG to ensure that the diplomas are officially recognized and certified by the NVTI;**
- **UNHCR to ensure that the skills training responds to the needs in Liberia, this could be achieved through monthly posting of vacancies / skills**

¹⁴ As refugees have easy physical access to food markets, a cash for training programme is the preferred option compared to a food for training initiative. However, in the case that UNHCR's efforts to mobilize sufficient financial support for a cash-for-training intervention prove fruitless, a food-for-training scheme will be the best alternative.

- requirements per county in the camp; the success stories should be promoted in the camp more actively; and
- UNHCR to continue to liaise with their Liberia office and partners to ensure follow up assistance to returned refugees so that they can put the skills to practise.

9. KRISAN

9.1 Historical overview of the camp and its refugees

The first refugees to be settled in Krisan were Liberians who arrived on board of a ship in early 1996. These Liberians had fled from fighting in their country. Most of them were later repatriated during the second Liberian repatriation of 1999 and 2000. The refugees were originally hosted in the village of Sanzule for over one year and later transferred to the Krisan camp after the structures had been completed. The Krisan camp is designed to host 2 000 refugees.

In 1997, about 200 Sierra Leonean refugees who fled their country at the peak of the civil war were also transferred to Krisan and the residual caseload of some 500 Togolese refugees who had opted to remain in Ghana after the final repatriation in 1997 of the Togolese refugees from the Volta region. The Togolese refugees who opted to move to the Krisan camp were those who were considered to be still in need of assistance while those who remained in the Volta region opted to stay there because they had settled and were engaged in self reliance activities. In 2002, when conflict broke out in Côte d'Ivoire, some of the Liberian refugees who fled the fighting stopped at Krisan while the vast majority moved down to Buduburam in search for relatives and friends.

The majority population in the camp was then the Sierra Leonean refugees, who were later joined by over 200 Sudanese in 2000. Some Sudanese and Sierra Leonean left Krisan between 2001 and 2004 when they realized durable solutions, mostly voluntary repatriation and resettlement to third countries. In August 2005 another group of Sudanese refugees arrived from Darfur, some of them had been detained at Ussher Forte for over five months.

According to an estimate of UNHCR, provided orally to the JAM, the total number of refugees in the Krisan camp is 1 700. No detailed breakdown of the refugee population was available¹⁵. However, detailed information was available on the number of people receiving food aid. In June 2006, a total of 1 544 persons received food aid (see table below).

Table 7: Demographic & nationality breakdown of food aid beneficiaries in Krisan (June 06)

KRISAN STATISTICS									
	"0 - 4"		"5 - 17"		"18 - 59"		"60 & above"		Total
	male	female	male	female	Male	Female	Male	female	
CHAD	-	-	1	1	4	3	-	-	9
COB	-	-	2	2	3	2	-	1	10
COD	1	1	4	2	7	2			17
ICO	-	1	1	1	6	2	-	-	11
LBR	6	11	31	41	194	99		4	386
NIG	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	4
RWA	-	1	2	1	7	3	-	-	14
SLE	4	6	14	15	50	38	1	3	131
SOM	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
SUD	6	9	21	14	334	16	2	1	403
TOG	17	19	92	96	173	141	10	6	554
UNK	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
Total	34	48	170	176	781	307	13	15	1544

Source: UNHCR

¹⁵ Please note that a verification exercise took place after the JAM in August 2006 and showed that 1 699 refugees were present in Krisan.

The Krisan camp therefore, became a multinational camp-hosting refugee from three countries. Since then the camp has become even more multinational and includes also refugees from Burundi, Chad, Rwanda, the Congo's, Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia and Sudan (see table 7). It should also be noted that the majority of refugees is male, and between 18 and 59 of age. Further, the statistics only refer to refugees that are on the food distribution list; it is believed that a small portion of refugees is living in Krisan without receiving direct assistance; therefore a verification exercise will be carried out in July/August 2006 by UNHCR.

Although the camp has been in existence for 10 years, the population has been very fluid, some leaving on resettlement, repatriation or relocating to other places and this has partly contributed to the non-sustainability of the various self sufficiency projects which started in the camp.

9.2 Health, nutrition, water, sanitation and protection

The clinic, under the responsibility of NCS, is manned by two midwives from Buduburam camp and a nurse in charge. They are relatively new in their jobs, as the previous team left recently on resettlement. A doctor comes once a week from the nearest hospital in Eikwe. As usual, malaria, worms intestine, and diarrhoea are the main morbidity cases.

The clinic runs a blanket SFP for 274 persons of the following categories: all children under five totalling 207, all elderly persons, persons with ulcer, persons with mental illness, chronically ill and persons with disabilities. The age limit for the elderly is 65 years old, which is not matching the international age range commonly used (60 years old). Five of the 207 children are considered malnourished by the clinic and hospital staff. Generally, a blanket SFP is only justified when there are very high rates of acute malnutrition. Therefore **the JAM recommends ceasing the blanket SFP and replacing it by a SFP for malnourished children along the lines of the SFP in Buduburam.** However, a short term exception may be made for the children pending the nutritional screening planned for September/October 2006.

UNHCR will be providing sugar for the moderately malnourished children enrolled in the SFP (currently approximately 5 children), whereas WFP will provide CSB and oil to these children.

The new clinic staff has not been trained on nutritional surveys nor on SFP policies due to lack of funding and the clinic is not equipped with the minimum standard items such as height board and nutrition guidelines. The nurse in charge is using medical indicators for identifying malnourishment, such as low weight, colour of the hair, anaemia, trash skin disease. Nevertheless, differential diagnoses are needed as all the above medical signs can be found in other diseases. **NCS should provide proper training on overall nutrition under UNHCR coordination and undertake a nutritional screening exercise of all children as soon as possible (September/October 2006).** The children who match the nutrition criteria would enter in the SFP while the others would be dropped from the SFP.

Children are weighed every week and receive 2 kg per person per month of weanimix. Weanimix is purchased in the Eikwe hospital and one could observe that it was less refined than the one found in Buduburam. **Recommendation to standardise the quality of the weanimix is of concern for the benefit of the children but also for the accountability in view of purchasing from the same suppliers as WFP (WFP purchases a good quality product at a lower price).**

There is a team from Eikwe hospital once a week to vaccinate all children. Since this activity falls under the Eikwe hospital, there is no continuous outreach vaccination in the camp to identify those who may not have reported in prior exercises. The staff mentioned that there is a drop out rate in vaccination. It is therefore indicated to couple the nutritional screening

to a vaccination verification and immunisation campaign every three months, so that all children are fully covered.

Pregnant women deliver at the hospital as no emergency delivery kit for the clinic has been provided. In order to minimise evacuations to the hospital especially now that the ambulance has not resumed its night service following the November 2005 events, **it is recommended to provide delivery kits in agreement with the hospital and that the midwives will be trained.**

Eight wells have been built of which two are of concern especially during the dry season. They are chlorinated every three months and samples are taken from time to time for analysis. **It is recommended that results of samples taken be provided on the bulletin board of the camp.**

Community participation should be reinforced for public services as a whole and in line with Buduburam approach, the community should provide a token for the good use of the latrines.

Riots took place in November 2005, and various buildings including two warehouses, camp management office and the police quarters were destroyed, a NCS vehicle was burned and a large stock of equipment for IGA was set in fire. A total of 47 refugees are being prosecuted by the Government of Ghana. The police had to reinforce its presence during the following months. Recently, in July 2006, a new Welfare Committee was elected, a new Neighbourhood Watch Team was established and trained, and the tension seems to have been reduced. Electricity is present in public areas and in the clinic.

Refugees are provided with the following items on a monthly basis: 0,5 litre of oil, 0,3 kg of soap and a quarter of a 50 kg bag of charcoal.

9.3 Current food security and self-reliance situation

9.3.1. Introduction

Before embarking on the analysis of food security and self-reliance conditions, it should be noted that no secondary data on the food security situation in the camp has been received / analyzed by the JAM. Taking into account that the refugees responded 'strategically' to the JAM's questions, all being afraid that mentioning that they achieved a certain degree of self-reliance would immediately be translated in a smaller chance for resettlement or into lower food assistance, the JAM underlines that the following view on the food security and self-reliance conditions of the refugees is surrounded with question marks.

9.3.2. Self reliance

It seems that the food security status of the approximately 1 700 refugees in this camp depends to a large extent on money transfers, local prices and food aid. Although the majority of refugees indicated to have some type of revenue generating activity, they stressed that earnings were close to zero. Various reasons were put forward to explain that their activities were low-yielding: lack of local language skills (even after 10 years in the camp), discrimination related to ethnic background, poor soils, long distance to markets, no access to the fishing grounds, weak local purchasing power, etc. Although some of these elements may certainly have truth in them, the JAM also noted that the local villagers and some of the refugees do make a living out of cassava, palm oil and plantain production, fishing and/or trade.

In addition, it should be noted that a market survey done in preparation of the UNIDO project unveiled market opportunities for gari, soap and palm oil production as well as for computer services. If both the refugees and local community are trained in micro projects, it would facilitate the integration of the refugees and promote peaceful co-existence with the local community. Nevertheless, compared to Buduburam, the refugees in the Krisan camp

are in a less advantageous position with the former being located in a semi-urban area, close to Accra, and well integrated into the national commercial system.

Substantial efforts by UNHCR to promote self-reliance have been undertaken, without significant success. The latest effort, by UNIDO and UNHCR, abruptly ended in November 2005, when all the equipment was burned during the riots. It seems that the 'resettlement' thinking in conjunction with a higher than normal food ration does not favour activism on the behalf of refugees for developing income generating activities (IGAs), at least for a substantial part of the refugee population.

Although the behaviour of the US Non Governmental organisation, Webster Church, is of concern, due to their absence of communication with UNHCR, some women have taken training on sewing and are interested to continue. Training on micro finance is the priority so that a project could start including local population in order to reinforce good relations that have been hampered by the November events and in view of the local integration that will take place. Meeting with the local authorities should be a priority as to assess the different markets. Through the local vocational training organised in the old Krisan, UNHCR should advocate for the participation of some refugees, who would be keen to start.

The role of transfers remained unclear, with refugees denying their existence in the first instance, and only admitting some small transfers to a limited group of people when the JAM confronted them with the fact that a money transfer company just opened shop in the next village.

9.3.3. Food assistance

On average a total of 1580 refugees received food aid from UNHCR since August 2005, the arrival date of a large group of Sudanese refugees. Although some refugees may not be on the list, or some people are not considered refugees, the grand majority of the camp habitants received the monthly ration of approximately 2 200 Kcal daily, without counting the two tins of tuna per refugee. The food assistance seems to achieve its objective of ensuring food security, at least if judged by the prevalence of malnourished children, which is low.

Although the total number of refugees picking up their food ration is fairly constant since August 2005, some variations exist when looking at the nationalities. **It is recommended that - from the moment that WFP gets involved in food distribution - all changes to the food distribution list are jointly evaluated and agreed upon.**

Related to this is the absence of regular all-show-up checks of food beneficiaries and the large flexibility with people who not show up for food distributions a couple of months (they remain on the distribution list). **The JAM recommends that: i) periodical check/verifications through individual presence of all beneficiaries to collect the food rations should be implemented (every two months, beginning in September); ii) people having missed two consecutive distributions will be taken permanently off the food distribution list; and iii) UNHCR to cease immediately the retro-active provision of food rations.**

The current per capita food basket is composed of, on a monthly basis : 14 kg of white maize, 3 kg of beans, 1 litre of vegetable oil, 2 tins of tuna (280 grams in total), 0.75 kg of sugar and 0.125 kg of iodized salt. This ration provides more than the standard 2 100 Kcal per day per person. **The JAM recommends to immediately adjust the food basket to bring it into line with the standard 2 100 Kcal food basket, and to end the distribution of sugar as it brings only calories and no vitamins nor minerals, and malnutrition is not widely present.**

According to the refugees, a substantial part of the food – in particular maize – is normally sold to purchase the more expensive rice, the main staple of the Liberian and Sierra Leonean

refugees. The local UNHCR staff member noted that various Ghanaian traders were present during the last distribution day, with a van and various taxis, to purchase some of the distributed food. This would explain why the refugees told the JAM that food aid stocks are exhausted after about 2-3 weeks, instead of after one month. However, it seems unlikely that the refugees from the other nationalities would generally sell the majority of the aid package; the local maize mills works also at full capacity. To conclude, the JAM estimates that only a minority of refugees sell the larger part of their food aid, whereas the others buy and large consume their food aid, complemented with locally grown and purchased foods, such as fish, cassava, leaves, vegetables, etc. The proposed household survey may shed some more light on the uses of the receipts from food sales.

9.3.4. Food distribution

The UNHCR food rations are distributed by the Ghana Red Cross (GRC), while NCS is the implementing partners for health, nutrition, and community services including the maize mill. Through an agreement with UNHCR, GRC is responsible for off-loading the food of the truck, verifying its contents, storing, re-bagging, transporting the food to the camp and distributing the pre-packed food rations and reporting on food distributions and remaining stocks.

The off-loading and verification is done by camps refugees (90 000 cedis per 15 mt truck for off-loading; 25 000 cedis daily for weight verification, during 2 days). The food is stored in a building owned by the village chief. He has requested UNHCR to hand over the building back to him, and therefore refused off-loading twice in 2006. Food is stored on pallets, with stack charts, the roof reportedly does not leak, but food is leaning against the wall, the warehouse was not clean. The re-bagging is also done by camp refugees, for 20 000 cedis a day, for a group of 10, during 5-6 days. GRC 'volunteers' receiving 30 000 cedis a day, distribute the food packs during food distribution day, whilst verifying names on the ledger. There are no scales available for the refugees to check the weight of their ration.

The JAM recommends harmonizing the Krisan distribution approach with the one in Buduburam, improving warehouse management, enhancing efficiency, while ensuring that fraud is reduced to a minimum, through:

- Red Cross to improve warehouse management and food handling to meet WFP requirements; WFP / UNHCR to organize a warehouse management training;
- UNHCR to ensure the renovation of the existing warehouse before end 2006, and subsequently hand-over the warehouse to its owner, so that it can be used for its original purpose, as a vocational training centre, in which some refugees will be allowed to enrol;
- UNHCR/WFP to review jointly the preferred option for the Extended Delivery Point (EDP) and future warehousing;
- UNHCR to implement food basket and post distribution monitoring through its implementing partner, according to WFP standards; and
- UNHCR to request its implementing partner to: i) to only weigh a random sample of 10 per cent of the bags off-loaded from the truck; and iii) to harmonize the payments of refugees for weighing and re-bagging with the Buduburam practises, before the end of 2006 while off-loading should be free of charge like in any other refugee camps.

9.4 Food and non food needs and assistance

9.4.1. Food needs and assistance¹⁶

Although it has been difficult to establish the level of self-reliance of refugees, the JAM estimates that they cannot – today – foresee in their needs without external help. However, through the implementation of a clear communication plan and with support for self reliance

¹⁶ Please note that some small food needs exist also under the SFP ; the SFP would target malnourished children only, of which a total of 5 are present in the camp (July 06).

activities, the able-bodied persons should be able to provide for a substantial part of their food needs. Therefore, it is recommended that

- The UNHCR general food distribution of a standard 2 100 Kcal food basket is to be continued for an estimated 1 700 persons until the end of December 2006;
- from 1 January 2007, a targeted distribution of a full ration will be continued until June 2007 for a group of severely food insecure persons (pending the household level survey, provisionally estimated at 100 persons);
- from 1 January 2007, pending the outcomes of the 2006 household level food security and self reliance survey, the ration of the general distribution will be reduced in steps, and eventually phased out. This would however need to be based on evidence from the survey that the refugees can foresee in their own food needs;
- the beneficiary caseload is estimated to develop from 1 700 in July 2006 to 1 500 at the end of December 2006 due to repatriation, and to 1 300, due to resettlement, at the end of March 2007;
- UNHCR will provide food until 31 December 2006, whilst WFP will source the food for the period January – June 2007; food distribution should be arranged identically to the set up in the Buduburam settlement; and
- UNHCR to carry out before December 2006 a sensitization campaign to indicate the change in food assistance strategy.

9.4.2. Needs and assistance for non-food items

- UNHCR and WFP to advocate for activities enhancing self-reliance of refugees and for efforts to develop the surrounding villages (including the FAO and UNIDO projects).
- UNHCR to continue providing charcoal, soap and kerosene to the refugees.
- Due to the high intellectual level of most of the refugees, UNHCR should prospect the facilities in relation with Accra Universities.

9.5 Prospects for durable solutions

UNHCR Ghana continues to support repatriation whenever available. Nevertheless, apart from the Liberians who would opt for return, and possibly some Togolese, for the other nationalities of the camp, return may not be likely option. Further, from discussions held with the UNHCR resettlement hub, resettlement will cover a small number of persons, mainly the Sudanese. Projections for the number of refugees who will stay are difficult to make, but one could expect that 1000 to 1 200 would remain in the medium term. The team has the vision that the camp be closed latest by June 2008 and a transfer of some of the remaining caseload to Buduburam, especially as there are many who are intellectual and not ready for agriculture. By moving them in a more urban area, it would facilitate their local integration with some of them remaining in Krisan area for developing agriculture as more space is required, and income generating activities. Self reliance activities should be improved as assistance will certainly go down. Knowing the limited cases that will be eligible for resettlement, UNHCR has given priority to different vocational training, income generating activities, and micro finance projects since 2004

9.6 WFP and UNHCR: comparative advantages for providing food

Since 1999, UNHCR has been providing food to refugees in Krisan. Recently, UNHCR requested WFP to take over this responsibility. According to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between UNHCR and WFP, its conditions apply 'when the number of people (i.e. refugees, returnees and sometime internally displaced persons) in need of food assistance in a given country is at least 5 000...' The MoU further states that WFP is responsible for food provision. Now, for the first time since early 2000, two JAMs – the current one and the one covering Volta region conducted in February 2006 - have

established that the number of people in need of food aid exceeds 5 000. According to the JAMs, as of January 2007, there would be 3 000 refugees in need of food aid in the Volta region, 1 500 in Krisan, and approximately 7 000 in Buduburam, so a total of 11 500. To conclude, according to the MoU and the two JAMs, WFP has the responsibility to provide food assistance to food insecure refugees in Krisan.

In terms of efficiency, it seems that WFP would also be the preferred supplier of food. UNHCR's 2006 budget for food purchases and transport to the warehouse for Krisan refugees amounts to USD 200 000 including USD 30 000 for transport and USD 20 000 for the purchase of tuna fish; distribution costs are excluded from this total. WFP would need a budget of USD 110 000 for food purchases and 27 000 for transport if a normal ration would be provided (no tuna). Comparing the two shows that WFP is more efficient, even if UNHCR ceases with the tuna distribution: USD 150 000 for the food for UNHCR compared to USD 110 000 for WFP.

Based on this analysis, **the JAM recommends WFP taking over the food provision responsibility from UNHCR.** To implement this, a number of measures need to be taken that will take time, such as arranging a new warehouse, selecting a new implementing partner (UNHCR's agreement with current implementing partner runs until December 2006), establishing food distribution standards including reporting formats, training in warehouse management, mobilizing resources, procuring food, sensitizing the refugees on the changes, etc. Therefore, **the JAM esteems that WFP could take over from January 2007 onwards.**

In the mean time, considering the higher purchase cost of UNHCR compared to WFP, WFP may provide advice to UNHCR on how to improve its procurement process, in particular for the commodities that WFP purchases as well, salt, maize, CSB.

The JAM recognizes that supporting the Krisan camp is not an easy task: donor funding is very limited, overhead cost large because of small caseload and the November 2005 riots show the explosive nature of the camp (although it improved substantially during the last one or two months). In addition, the planned reduction in ration to 2 100 Kcal in August 2006, and the subsequent change in food assistance strategy from a general food distribution to a targeted food distribution may provoke unrest in the camp.

Considering these issues, **the JAM recommends that substantial joint resource mobilization efforts will be taken, including a field visit for interested donors and joint donor meetings, and that UNHCR carries out adequate sensitization campaigns to announce in advance all changes to the food provision (also for Buduburam).**

In effect, the JAM recommends that WFP's involvement in food distribution in Krisan is subject to the implementation of the relevant JAM recommendations, summarized in chapter 10.8.3, that would need to be implemented before January 2007.

Finally, as the caseload of the targeted SFP is very small (5 children), WFP may start providing food to this programme sooner than January 2007 if UNHCR runs out of stocks / funds before that date.

Chapter 10



10. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Sections 10.1 – 10.7 deal with Buduburam camp, whereas the recommendations for the Krisan camp are presented in section 10.8.

10.1 Objectives and intervention strategy

The overall objective for the period August 06 – June 07 is to repatriate a substantial number of Liberian refugees, making local integration for the remaining caseload acceptable for the Government of Ghana. In addition, the objective is to improve - or at least maintain - the food security conditions of refugees, with particular attention for the nutritional status of children under 5 that should be substantially enhanced.

Therefore, the current strategy of promoting repatriation of the Liberian refugees, whilst ensuring their food security and protection remain valid. However, the JAM recommends accelerating the repatriation, while food assistance should be further fine-tuned to reach the most food insecure individuals and malnourished children. At the same time, preparation should start for the post-June 2007 phase, when assistance will be oriented towards supporting local development.

The complete set of JAM recommendations is summarized below. *As suggested in the UNHCR / WFP mission guidelines, an action plan needs to be elaborated by the UNHCR and WFP country offices, which will permit regular monitoring of progress (monthly).*

Considering all the below recommendations, **the JAM suggests that substantial joint resource mobilization efforts will be taken, including a field visit for interested donors and joint donor meetings.**

10.2 Recommendations for repatriation, resettlement and local integration

1. UNHCR to accelerate repatriation of Liberian refugees through the vessel and charter flights, so that the current projections for repatriation (1 000 returnees per month) can be achieved; to this end :
 - UNHCR should continue with the 'go and see missions' to Liberia, in 2006 and 2007;
 - UNHCR should intensify its plans to work through the Welfare Council to arouse further interest for repatriation;
 - UNHCR/WFP to promote skill trainings for refugees, preferable in Liberia but if not sufficiently available also in Ghana; in the latter case priority will be given to those registered for repatriation, and UNHCR to continue with skills training beyond 2006;
 - UNHCR to enhance and extend the publication of vacancies existing in Liberia in the Buduburam settlement, while repatriation movements will travel with a list of categories of the skilled people on board;
 - UNHCR to limit resettlement referrals of Liberians to exceptional cases on medical and protection grounds (as is currently the case);
 - WFP, in conjunction with UNHCR, to consider – during the last months of the repatriation - the possibility of augmenting the duration of the food ration

- received by returnees in Liberia, as to provide an extra incentive for returning; and
 - To implement these activities, UNHCR should immediately seek more resources so that the repatriation objectives can be met.
2. At the current projected pace of repatriation, a total of 27 000 Liberian refugees will remain in Ghana after ending the repatriation.
 - If the Government esteems that the local integration of this size of caseload is unacceptable, i) the monthly objective should be increased as soon as possible, as well as the interventions in support of repatriation; and/or ii) the period for repatriation should be extended.
 - Nevertheless, acknowledging that a substantial caseload of refugees will remain in Ghana beyond December 2006, and also beyond June 2007, while resources to assist refugees will be very minimal after June 2007, the JAM recommends organizing a high-level meeting between the Government of Ghana, UNHCR and WFP in January 2007 (after the verification exercise), to assess ways to prevent a rehearsal of the 1999/2000 situation when the termination of support led to riots in the Buduburam camp.
 3. If monthly repatriation gathers momentum and three full ships a month return to Liberia, the JAM recommends UNHCR to find additional transport capacity, so that more refugees can be returned home.
 4. Although the Government would like to see a decrease in the number of refugees before committing itself to discussions on local integration, some preparatory activities are to be carried out:
 - UNHCR and the UN Country Team, in conjunction with the Government, should elaborate a proposal for the support to the integrated development of the Buduburam area; this proposal should be coherent with the national Government and UN development framework; this proposal would encompass various sectors including income generation activities, education, water, sanitation, garbage services and health;
 - UNHCR should reinforce its discussion with the Government on transfer of schools to the public system; and
 - UNHCR to evaluate with the Government of Ghana the status of the refugees who will not return to Liberia by the end of the repatriation phase, in June 2007.

10.3 Recommendations for food, nutrition and self-reliance

5. With respect to the ***targeted food distribution***,
 - Until the results of the household survey become available and new targeting criteria on food security grounds are agreed upon by UNHCR and WFP, the JAM recommends that WFP provides a standard food ration of 2 100 Kcal to the established categories of elderly, people with disabilities, the chronically ill, the long-term sick, the unaccompanied minors (UAM), the food insecure new arrivals and the malnourished children under five in the supplementary feeding programme (SFP), as well as selected care-givers, with a final deadline of June 2007;
 - Whereby the beneficiary caseload is estimated to evolve from the current 9 000 food beneficiaries to 7 000 in June 2007, due to repatriation, resettlement and halting food distributions to the caseload of children – and their family members - that are not registered in the SFP;
 - Further, WFP to ensure that: i) the food basket contains 2 100 Kcal; and ii) if one of the components of the food basket is not available, it should be substituted by another component, resources permitting ;
 - When the results of the household level food security survey become available and new targeting criteria on food security grounds are agreed upon by UNHCR

and WFP, it is recommended that food rations and caseload are adapted to reflect the outcome of the survey and the new criteria, ultimately at the end of the current planning period, 30 June 2007; and

- Possible food assistance beyond June 2007 will be based on the same household level food security assessment, the number of refugees repatriated and the opportunities for local integration; the possibility to provide cash instead of food will be considered.
6. Concerning the **'food for skills training'** initiative for returning refugees,
- If UNHCR finds that insufficient skills training is available in Liberia, and therefore skills training activities in Ghana will be up scaled, a food-for-training scheme will be implemented under which WFP will provide food assistance, resource permitting to students with attendance rates of – for example – over 80 per cent, enrolled in one of the skills training programmes if UNHCR's efforts to mobilize sufficient financial support for a cash-for-training intervention prove fruitless;
 - The food basket concerns a ration being composed of cereals, pulses and oil;
 - Food will be distributed through the existing implementing partner NCS; and
 - The caseload is estimated at 1 200 students who will receive food for a maximum duration of 60 days.
7. As the global acute malnutrition rate of children under five is approximately 11 percent and as the recovery period for malnourished children is currently rather long, the **supplementary feeding programme** (SFP) for children under five should be reinforced, through improved supervision, training and food provision, while taking an integral approach towards tackling the underlying causes of child malnutrition:
- WFP to take over the provision of CSB and vegetable oil for the malnourished children enrolled in the SFP from September 2006 onwards, or later if there are some remaining CSB balances from UNHCR; UNHCR to continue providing sugar for the moderately malnourished children enrolled in the SFP ;
 - WFP to continue providing food through its targeted food distribution (TFD) programme to direct family members of malnourished children enrolled in the SFP if the lack of food is considered to be the key cause of malnutrition; the malnourished children and their care-givers will be taken off the TFD list after a maximum period of three months after the child has been discharged from the SFP;
 - The caseload of malnourished children is estimated to be approximately 300 (Buduburam and Krisan together), slightly higher than current statistics on malnourished children, to accommodate any increase that may result from a forthcoming nutritional screening;
 - NCS to carry out a nutritional screening of the malnourished children in August/September 2006, identifying the moderately malnourished children that will continue benefiting from the SFP, whereas the other children and their care-givers will be taken off the targeted food distribution list;
 - Related to this screening, the situation of the family of the children enrolled in the SFP should also be assessed to identify crucial factors that affect the nutritional status of the child and other members, including food availability and access, food preparation practices, health status, access to clean water and to cooking fuel, and sanitation facilities for excreta and other waste disposal. This assessment should lead to recommendations and action for the relevant priorities either at camp level or for the specific households.
 - NCS to intensify the monitoring of malnourished children, both through more frequent home visits as at the centre through: i) weekly calculation of the weight-for-height index of the children, ii) better records-keeping; iii) encouraging the meals to be prepared on the spot during the distribution days for which UNHCR is to source cooking materials and iv) better reporting to UNHCR (immediate actions);

- NCS to expand the demonstrations and training on food preparation for mothers of children (newly) enrolled in SFP, and UNHCR/WFP to advocate for funds for these activities; (immediate action)
 - NCS to ensure that all siblings in families having a malnourished child under five (weight/height) are examined by the nutrition centre, as well as their mothers (body-mass index); (immediate action);
 - UNHCR to provide, or - in absence of funds - to advocate, for an adapted ration for severely malnourished children to be distributed in the centre (immediate action);
 - NCS will provide an updated list of children in the SFP to UNHCR on a monthly basis, with copy to WFP, so that UNHCR can update the targeted food distribution list accordingly; and
 - NCS to re-adjust the discharge rate from 90 to 85% in order to bring it in line with standard practise, whereby the children should be above 85% for three consecutive weeks.
8. WFP to proceed with a budget revision to ensure implementation of the JAM recommendations; WFP to ensure that the food pipeline is fully resourced until the end of June 2007.
9. Concerning the TFD beneficiary list:
- NCS to ensure physical presence of all beneficiaries during the September food distribution, with subsequent 'verification' rounds every two months;
 - NCS to automatically eliminate permanently the names of the beneficiaries from the food distribution list if two consecutive distributions have been missed, without prior notice; and
 - WFP and UNHCR to jointly agree on the monthly changes of the food distribution list.
10. During food distribution days,
- Presence of UNHCR and WFP staff is advisable as to verify the implementation of the various recommendations of the JAM;
 - NCS to prioritize the elderly and the chronically ill persons;
 - Losses and oil dripping should be minimized through the use of plastic sheets on the floor, to be provide by UNHCR;
 - Make weight verification by refugees possible, therefore WFP/NCS to purchase soonest four scales, one for each distribution site, and one pair of scales to be used during food basket monitoring;
 - Beneficiary should use their own bags for the collection of their salt ration (UNHCR to stop providing funds for the purchase of plastic bags); and
 - WFP/NCS to continue the already well-established participation of women in food distribution (all immediate actions).
11. With respect to the storage of food, it is recommended that
- NCS regularly cleans the warehouse, while using pallets and stack cards systematically (immediate action);
 - NCS returns the remaining balances after a food distribution to the WFP warehouse; this should also be included in the next MoU (immediate action); and
 - WFP implements a re-fresher training on food-handling and warehouse management.
12. Concerning reporting on food distributions,
- WFP to implement food basket monitoring, in conjunction with UNHCR, from September 2006 onwards;
 - WFP/NCS to revise and update the food distribution and post distribution monitoring report outlines, ultimately in September ;
 - NCS to start reporting on the utilization / monetization of the empty containers and bags in their monthly reports to WFP and UNHCR as of August; decisions on the use of the proceeds will be taken jointly;

- UNHCR to provide WFP with an overview of the planned number of food beneficiaries by category, gender and age group on a monthly basis; and
- NCS to provide an overview of the realized number of beneficiaries by category, gender and age group on a monthly basis.

13. WFP to assess the milling capacity in Buduburam area, and consider providing two mills as an income generating activity if the existing capacity is not adequate.

14. UNHCR and WFP to advocate for activities enhancing self-reliance of refugees, including the persons with disabilities and for efforts to develop the surrounding villages (including the FAO and UNIDO projects);

10.4 Recommendations for education and skills training

15. With regard to **basic education**, it is recommended that

- UNHCR assesses the possibility to close and or merge some of the schools, as teachers and students are repatriating, before the end of 2006;
- UNHCR initiates soonest negotiations with the Government of Ghana to integrate the schools meeting Ghanaian standards for education into the Ghana education system;
- WFP together with UNHCR investigates the possibility of starting school feeding (SF) within the framework of the current WFP/GoG SF programme in selected public primary schools within and surrounding the Buduburam camp, including those schools that will be transferred to the Government;
- UNHCR advocates with donors and partners, including the World Bank to subsidize or sponsor school books and education fees in particular from 2006/7 onwards as to sustain achieved results and prevent increasing of drop out rates.; and
- UNHCR be a part of the Sector Wide Approach for Education initiative and its National Coordination Group.

16. If UNHCR finds during its planned mission to Liberia that skills training in Liberia is not providing sufficient diversity/variety in line with the needs for the Liberia rehabilitation/reconstruction, the JAM recommends intensifying the **skills training** activities in Ghana, which can act as an incentive for repatriation and local re-integration in Liberia:

- In that case: UNHCR to : i) reconsider its phasing out decision with regard to skills training; ii) mobilize internally and externally additional resources for subsidizing skills training, via a cash for training programme, or a suspension of school fees; and iii) together with WFP advocate for partners to provide skills training; If UNHCR is not sufficiently successful in mobilizing internal and external resources for subsidizing skills training, WFP will support well-performing students through a food for skills training programme;
- UNHCR to work with SMA, Dom Bosco and AoG to harmonize skills' training curricula and to ensure that the diplomas are officially recognized and certified by the NVTI;
- UNHCR to ensure that the skills training responds to the needs in Liberia, this could be achieved through monthly posting of vacancies / skills requirements per county in the camp; the success stories should be promoted in the camp more actively; and
- UNHCR to continue to liaise with their Liberia office and partners to ensure follow up assistance to returned refugees so that they can put the skills to practise.

10.5 Recommendations for health, water, sanitation and protection

17. The JAM recommends for the **health** the following:

- NCS to assess the total number of the traditional birth attendants (TBA) remaining in the camp (August), to organize a refresher course and to provide small kits to the TBA that needs to be replenished (before the end of the year); NCS to ensure that all newborns delivered with support of TBAs are registered and that vaccinations are provided;

- Further, NCS to ensure that all children: i) entering school are fully covered; ii) entering the SFP or coming to the clinic or repatriated have their immunisation card duly checked/completed; iii) who have been delivered outside the clinic and/or dropped out from school are targeted by a specific vaccination campaign by the clinic; and iv) its reports to UNHCR include the vaccination coverage.
- UNHCR in collaboration with UNICEF to provide mosquito nets to people residing in the three zones with high prevalence of malaria (August);
- NCS to carry out a tuberculosis campaign every three months, especially in the three affected zones;
- WHO to expand its programme for fighting malaria / tuberculoses to include Buduburam; and
- UNHCR to provide from now onwards soap to cases of sexually transmitted infections in Buduburam camp under the supervision of the clinic.

18. With respect to **water and sanitation**,

- UNHCR to advocate with UNICEF through the donor community for the missing USD 80 000 to finalize the establishment of the pipe water system, presently extended from the road to the settlement by World Vision;
- UNHCR to advocate for a transfer of the management of the water system to the local Ghanaian authorities, in line with the management practises of local water systems, external support could be provide to the local authorities; UNHCR also to advocate for the transfer of sanitation and garbage services to the local authorities;
- UNHCR to assess, before December 2006 : i) the environmental impact of the incinerator and possible interventions to address negative effects if any; and ii) the possibility to transfer the ownership of the incinerator and other garbage services to the local authorities; and
- UNHCR to continue the sensitization campaign on the usage of the latrines as well as to actively engage the community with the weekly cleaning of the drainage.

19. Concerning **protection**, it is recommended that

- UNHCR in collaboration with UNFPA conduct a training on sexual gender-based violence (SGBV), in view of having refugee trainers carrying further training; it is an on-going exercise.
- UNHCR implements an awareness campaign against the school drop-out, through the Welfare Council and the schools; and
- In light of the on-going repatriation, UNHCR strengthens its coordination with ICRC for the UAM who may return to Liberia.

10.6 Recommended surveys and assessments

20. The following survey and evaluations will be necessary:

- WFP to carry out with UNHCR a household level food security analysis, before December 2006 to further enhance targeting of the TFD – using food security criteria, but also to inform programming of possible food interventions beyond June 2007 (also for Krisan and possibly Volta region); the survey will cover both refugees and local Ghanaians;
- UNHCR to organize a verification of refugee numbers latest in January 2007;
- UNHCR / WFP to carry out a Joint Assessment Mission in the first trimester of 2007 that would permit programming of assistance beyond June 2007; and
- UNHCR to conduct a nutritional survey in May 2007, using the same objectives and methodology as the 2005 and 2006 nutritional surveys.

10.7 Key risks of the intervention strategy

Basically, there are three key risks that may impede achieving the objectives outlined in section 10.1: i) lack of interest on behalf of a substantial number of refugees to repatriate; ii) a mis-match between the end of the repatriation phase and related assistance and the moment that the remaining refugees are locally integrated; and iii) a lack of resources to

fund WFP/UNHCR assistance which would impact negatively on malnutrition and food security conditions in the camp, as well as on promotional activities for repatriation.

The first two risks should be monitored throughout 2006, with a formal high level meeting between the Government, UNHCR and WFP at the end of January 2007 to prioritize alternative ways forward, beyond June 2007, which will be assessed in detail during the JAM planned for the first semester in 2007.

Concerning the last risk, it is imperative that UNHCR and WFP employ joint resource mobilization efforts, including a site visit with interested donor representatives (September/October).

10.8 Recommendations for Krisan

10.8.1 Objectives and intervention strategy

The overall objective is to repatriate and resettle a substantial part of the refugees, while ensuring their food security situation, preparing for local integration for a limited number of people, and assessing the possibility of closing the camp in 2008.

10.8.2 Recommendations: repatriation, re-settlement and local integration

Although the three durable solutions are valid for all refugees staying in Krisan, their relative importance varies according to the nationalities and the needs. For Liberian refugees, the recommendations are identical to the Buduburam camp (see 10.2). For the other nationalities, depending on their needs, resettlement may be a more likely option, although it should be noted that local integration will remain a key option for refugees not willing to return to their countries.

21. In any case, as the closure of the camp may be realised during 2008, the JAM recommends that during 2007, UNHCR assesses – in collaboration with the Government - the available durable options for each of the refugees.

10.8.3 Recommended interventions related to food assistance and self-reliance

22. With respect to the general food distribution, the key recommendations are as follows:
- UNHCR to continue the general food distribution until the end of December 2006, whereas WFP will provide a targeted food distribution for the period January – June 2007, possible food interventions for the period after June 2007 will be jointly re-evaluated in the beginning of 2007; WFP's involvement in food distribution in Krisan is subject to the implementation of the relevant JAM recommendations, summarized in the current chapter 10.8.3, at least of those that would need to be implemented before January 2007.
 - The caseload is estimated to develop from 1 700 in July 2006 to 1 500 in December 2006 due to repatriation, and to 1 300, due to resettlement, in March 2007; changes in the food distribution list will be agreed upon jointly by WFP and UNHCR;
 - The switch from general to targeted distribution will be phased as follows: i) a group of food insecure persons will receive the standard general food basket of 2 100 Kcal, the size of the group will be determined by the household level survey, but is provisionally estimated at 100 persons; ii) starting January 2007, pending the outcome of the household level food security and self reliance survey, the ration of the general food distribution will be reduced for 1 400 persons in various steps; and iii) the food distribution to the 1 400 refugees will be phased out in the second trimester of 2007, subject to the results of the household level survey;
 - UNHCR will carry out before December 2006 a sensitization campaign to indicate the change in food assistance strategy; and

- The food distribution from January 2007 onwards will be conform to WFP standards and practises, and be aligned with the approach in the Buduburam camp.

23. Concerning the food basket and food distribution list, the JAM recommends that:

- The food basket is standardized as of August to 2 100 Kcal;
- The distribution of sugar / tuna is ceased as part of the general distribution;
- Red Cross / UNHCR automatically eliminates permanently the names of the beneficiaries from the food distribution list if two consecutive distributions have been missed, without prior notice;
- Physical presence of all beneficiaries is requested during the September food distribution, with subsequent 'verification' rounds every two months;
- Red Cross / UNHCR cease immediately the retro-active provision of food rations UNHCR; and
- WFP and UNHCR staff will be present during the food distribution days to assist and verify the implementation of the JAM recommendations;
- Food basket and post distribution monitoring is implemented by Red Cross, whereas the standards of WFP will be used.

24. With respect to storage of food, the recommendations are as follows:

- Red Cross to improve warehouse management and food handling to meet WFP requirements; WFP / UNHCR to organize a warehouse management training;
- UNHCR to ensure the renovation of the existing warehouse before end 2006, and subsequently hand-over the warehouse to its owner, so that it can be used for its original purpose, as a vocational training centre, in which some refugees will be allowed to enrol;
- UNHCR/WFP to review jointly the preferred option for the Extended Delivery Point (EDP) and future warehousing;
- UNHCR to request its implementing partner to: i) consider replacing the payment of Ghanaian Red Cross food distributors with voluntary services by refugees; ii) only weigh a random sample of 10 pour cent of the bags off-loaded from the truck; and iii) to harmonize the payments of refugees for weighing and re-bagging with the Buduburam practises, before the end of 2006, while off-loading should be free of charge like in any other refugee camps.

25. UNHCR and WFP to advocate for activities enhancing self-reliance of refugees and for efforts to develop the surrounding villages (including the FAO and UNIDO projects).

26. WFP to assess the milling capacity in Krisan, and if existing capacity is not adequate, WFP to consider rehabilitation / provision of an additional mill, to be managed as an income generating activity, from January 2007 onwards.

10.8.4 Recommendations for nutrition, health, water and sanitation

27. The JAM recommends to replace the current **blanket** supplementary feeding to vulnerable groups by a **targeted** SFP for malnourished children < 5 years:

- this switch will only be done after a nutritional screening planned for September 2006;
- following this switch, WFP will start providing 250 grams of CSB and 25 grams of vegetable oil (per day, per child) to the moderately malnourished children enrolled in the SFP, whereas UNHCR will be providing sugar and possibly the remaining stocks of tuna;
- until the switch, UNHCR will continue providing food for the blanket SFP; and
- whereby UNHCR will train the clinic staff on nutritional issues, while providing them with basic materials such as a height board.

28. Further, the following recommendations have been formulated by the JAM:

- NCS to conduct an immunization and nutritional screening during the second part of 2006, and NCS to implement an immunization campaign every three months;
- UNHCR in collaboration with UNFPA to provide the emergency delivery kit to the clinic and possibly the necessary training off the nurses; NCS will provide the specifications of the kit soonest;
- UNHCR to publish the results of the water tests on the camp bulletin board, as well as a summary of the actions taken to address possible problems; and
- UNHCR to reinforce community participation for public services, such as the upkeep of the latrines, garbage collection and disposal, whereby it should aim to bring the organization of the public services in line with the Buduburam approach, including paying an upkeep fee for the latrines.



TERMS OF REFERENCE

JOINT ASSESSMENT MISSION: GHANA

A. CONTEXT

1. The election and subsequent swearing-in of Liberia's current President marks the end of a very turbulent period in that country's history following a 15-year political crisis which saw massive population influxes into neighbouring countries. Ghana has for this 15-year period been home to about 42 000 Liberians, many of whom reside in the Buduburam Refugee Settlement. WFP has since 2004 provided a targeted general ration to 10,000 vulnerable refugees including new arrivals/multiple displacement.
2. UNHCR has been promoting the return of Liberian refugees from Ghana since February 2006. However, it is clear that the completion of the repatriation exercise that was anticipated for December 2006 will not be realized on time. Therefore, WFP and UNHCR have decided during the recent Joint UNHCR – WFP strategic meeting in Freetown, Sierra Leone, that the campaign for promoted repatriation of Liberian refugees will be intensified, while gradually reducing the assistance in hosting countries..
3. In this context, UNHCR and WFP plan to organize a joint assessment mission in Ghana in order to propose a detailed 'phase out' programme for Liberian refugees that would incorporate food and non-food assistance. In addition to the caseload of Liberian refugees, the mission will evaluate the Krisan caseload.

B. OBJECTIVES

4. Taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Joint UNHCR/WFP strategic meeting on West Africa Coastal Operation of May 15, 2006 in Freetown (Sierra Leone), the specific objectives are to:
 - i) To review the needs of the current WFP assisted caseload, in particular of the various vulnerable groups (malnourished children, elderly, chronically ill, sick/TB, unaccompanied minors and new arrivals/multiple displacement), through an assessment of: a) their current food security and under-nutrition conditions; b) their livelihood strategies; and c) appraise their capacity to complement the food assistance with other sources of income, in particular with a view of WFP's regional strategy to replace 'refugee feeding' with 'vulnerable group' feeding by July 2007 (assessing the feasibility and the way forward);
 - ii) Review the numbers of refugees currently receiving food assistance, remaining in the Buduburam Refugee Settlement and Krisan camp, indicating a) refugees who are currently registered and b) elaborate a scenario of the projected number of refugees from August 2006 to 30 June 2007;
 - iii) Review the role of women in all phases of implementation of the support to refugees and to what extent WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECWs) and UNHCR's Commitments to Refugee Women are being met;

- iv) In the search for durable solutions for refugees who will not repatriate, discuss with the authorities whether refugee schools can be incorporated into the national educational system and officially opened to the locals;
- v) Identify together with refugee teachers and students the technical issues this would imply, such as change of curriculum, validation of refugee courses, need of accelerated classes to adapt to the new programme and availability of qualified teachers;
- vi) Discuss with partners (UNICEF for school furniture and class materials, WFP for school-feeding programmes and FAO for school gardens) whether they would have the capacity to support those schools so as to guarantee refugee's right to quality education;
- vii) Depending on the results of discussions held with the authorities, the partners and the refugees, determine whether education could become the cornerstone of a strategy for local integration, through a smooth incorporation of refugee schools and refugee students into the national educational system over a 3-year period of time.
- viii) Assess the possible achievement of self-sufficiency by June 2007, for those who choose not to return, including health, water and sanitation conditions, and suggest interventions to enhance self-reliance;
- ix) Identify the strategies pursued by the Government of Ghana and its partners (including UNHCR and WFP) for the repatriation and local integration of refugees, including any constraints and opportunities; UNHCR will propose changes to its strategies for local integration and repatriation strategies if needed;
- x) Define the types of food and non-food assistance required during the next 12 months (until June 2007), including: the number of people to be provided for according to the different vulnerable groups; assess the capacity of vulnerable refugees for self-reliance and how the food and related assistance should be delivered, targeted and distributed;
- xi) Support the development of specific, credible project proposals to be elaborated and submitted (jointly) to donors for funding.

C. METHODOLOGY¹

5. The JAM will combine various data collection techniques, while cross-checking the information, as to ensure the validity and reliability of the data. Information will be collected by the JAM through a combination of:

- i) reviewing and analysing relevant available reports;
- ii) a number of individual interviews of new arrival/multiple displacement refugees on the basis of a closed household questionnaire, to be administrated and analyzed before the start of the JAM;
- iii) meetings with the responsible national, regional and local authorities, NGOs and other organizations working with the refugees in food and related programmes;

¹ The JAM methodology will be based on the JAM guidelines and the UNHCR – WFP MoU ; some key points are presented in the ToRs..

- iv) meetings with UNHCR and WFP staff, as well as with representatives from the donor community in the respective countries;
 - v) visit refugee locations for: a) meetings with site administrators and the personnel responsible for food, health, water, sanitation and community services; b) meetings with refugee leaders and representatives; c) focus group discussions with groups of refugees – men, women and young people/adolescents; d) inspection of general conditions at the site, including food and water availability and cooking arrangements; e) observation of food distribution operations, selective feeding programmes operations and self-reliance activities; f) visits to clinics, schools and other community services and discussions with health workers, teachers, students and community service workers; g) visits to markets within the settlement and in the vicinity, and discussions with traders; and h) focus group discussions with local communities, including local teachers and students;
 - vi) mission meetings at the end of each day.
6. At the end of the mission, the JAM will summarize its key recommendations through an aide-mémoire signed by UNHCR and WFP mission leaders and presented to the respective UNHCR and WFP Country Offices, as well as to donors, governments and representatives of other relevant UN and other organizations. The final report will be approved by UNHCR and WFP in accordance with the JAM Guidelines and the UNHCR – WFP MoU.
7. The JAM will be composed of joint UNHCR and WFP team with the participation of donors, Government, NGOs and other UN organizations. The mission is planned for the week starting 10 July 2006. Country Offices of WFP and UNHCR will prepare a tentative plan for meeting with partners and field visits.

D. REQUIRED OUTPUT

8. The output required is a concise report summarizing the key findings of the mission and presenting a scenario for the evolution of future refugee and food beneficiary numbers, in view of current repatriation constraints, an estimate of food needs and related non-food needs, a proposal concerning the types of food aid interventions and operational measures to ensure an efficient and effective intervention.

Annex 2: JAM programme

Date	Organisation
Thursday 13/7	
Accra	
09.00	Team meeting with UNHCR Rep
10.00	UNCT meeting : FAO, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNHCR, WFP
11.30	Ministry of Agriculture
14.00	Donor meeting with representatives from US, French and German embassies
15.00	National Catholic Secretariat
16.00	Ministry of Interior
Friday 14/7	
Budumburum	
08.00	Visit to market place
09.00	Camp management
10.00	Distribution Site 3
10.30	Distribution Site: Mansion
11.00	Nutritional centre
13.00	Education Board / Ghana Education Services / Christian Council of Ghana
14.00	Focus group discussion with people with disabilities
16.00	Return to Accra
Saturday 15/7	
Budumburum	
09.00	Welfare Council
10.00	Visits to schools
11.00	SMA Vocational Training
12.00	Focus group discussion with new arrivals
12.00	Focus group discussion with young mothers and fathers
14.00	Focus group discussion with UAM
14.00	Health clinic
16.00	Return to Accra
Sunday 16/7	
Takoradi	
08.00	Preparation of report outline
10.00	Travel to Takoradi
15.00	JAM team discussions
Evening	Writing Aide mémoire
Monday 16/7	
Krisan	
08.00	Security briefing
08.30	Travel to Krisan / discussion with local UNHCR representative
09.30	Camp management
10.00	Red Cross
11.00	Visit to UNHCR warehouse
11.30	Visit to neighbouring village
12.30	Camp clinic
13.00	Welfare council
13.30	Group discussion with Togolese Group discussion with Liberians
15.00	Group discussion with Sudanese Group discussion with other refugees
Evening	Writing Aide mémoire

<i>Tuesday 17/7</i>	Accra
07.00	Return to Accra
11.00	Point Hope and World Vision
12.30	UNHCR Hub Resettlement
afternoon	Writing Aide mémoire
<i>Wednesday 18/7</i>	Accra
08.30	De briefing with UNHCR Rep
11.30	De briefing with UNCT
13.00	WFP school feeding
14.00	De briefing with donors
15.30	De briefing with Ministry of Interior
	End of mission

Annex 3 Bibliography

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- MOU WFP/UNHCR and CRS, NCS regarding the implementation of Cote d'Ivoire crisis and regional impact (WFP PRRO 10372.0), 2005
- IRA EMOP 10456.0 May - July 2005 / Regional EMOP 10465.0 August 2005 – December 2006
- PRRO 10372.0 Cote d'Ivoire Crisis and regional impact: January – December 2006
- WFP: Post distribution monitoring (PDM) Questionnaire
- Food ration level/person/month
- Nominal /Real prices of major staple foods, Ministry of Agriculture, 2001 - 2006

Question list key vulnerable persons

Date of the interview |__|__|__|__| 2006

Number of the questionnaire _____

Category:

Gender: Men / Women

– Disabled

– Elderly

– new arrival

- Ill/sick

– Mothers of malnourished kids

– mothers of UAM / vulnerable children

Nam of camp _____

Estimated number of people participating in focus group discussion (at the end of the meeting) _____

Describe observed health situation, shelter arrangements, water supply, etc.

Remarks

1. Demographics

1.1 Where are you coming from?
(list location/s: country, region, city)

1.2 When did you leave your country and when did you arrive in this camp?
(if they were elsewhere before their arrival in this camp, list name of location, and ask why they moved on)

1.3 Please describe your family situation in the camp (father/mothers/grand parents/brother, sisters, children, etc..?)
(list number of household members per household)

Refugee nr....														
Male 0-6 yrs														
Male 7-14 yrs														
Male 15-59 yrs														
Male 60 yrs + >														
Female 0-6 yrs														
Female 7-14 yrs														
Female 15-59 yrs														
Female 60 yrs + >														

1.4 Do you share housing and food with these family members?

1.5 Has anyone been back to your home ountry? To do what? How many times?

1.6 How long do you think you will be in Ghana?

1.7 The government of Liberia requested all refugees to return to Liberia. What are the actions that need to be taken before you decide to return?

1.8 Did anyone/any organisation encourage you to go back to Liberia? How?

1.9 Did anyone/any organisation encourage you to stay in Ghana? How?

1.10 How do you get information on the situation in Togo, and in particular on your home village?

2. Income generating activities

2.1 What type of work did you do in Liberia?
(list five key professions)

2.2 What kind of activities do you and the members of your household undertake?
(list maximum five activities per household)

a. Fishing															
b. Pretty trade & business															
c. Contract/wage labour															
d. Skilled worker & salary															
e. Agriculture															
f. Gardening															
g. Animal husbandry															
h. Collect wild foods															
i. Collect wood															
j. Craftwork															
k. Begging															
l. Borrowing															
m. Mining															
n. Remittances															

2.3 For those households who earned some money with agriculture, did they work as labourers or did they cultivate rented land? (ask how they did it, what they earned, if they received support, etc.).

2.4 For those households who earned some money with agriculture, what are your plans for the coming agricultural season? (ask how they'll do it, what kind of support they need, etc.).

2.5 For those households who earn some money with trade, what kind of trade are you engaged in (products, from where to where, with whom, etc.)?

2.6 For those who currently do not earn money, but do wish to stay in Ghana, how are you going to make a living, in particular when food aid stops? How would you need to be assisted to be self-reliant?

3. Food issues

3.1 What are your most important sources of food in your household during the last two weeks? (purchase, food aid, gift by host communities, etc.)

Most important:

Second most important:

Third most important:

3.2 During the last seven days, how often did you pass a day without eating? When? Why?

3.3 Concerning food purchases, what did you buy, and where did you buy it?

3.4 What are the major constraints in purchasing food?

- 3.5 Concerning food aid, what kind of ration do you receive? Does the ration vary? Is it sufficient?
- 3.6 Has the food aid distribution been regular? Do all family members receive food aid? Is the food aid prepared and shared with the family members?
- 3.7 How is the food distributed, by whom? How many women are on the committee?
- 3.8 Did you sell a part of the food aid? Why? To pay for what?
- 3.9 Are there any problems with the current food aid distributions?
- 3.10 Do you have cooking utensils and stove to prepare your own food? If not, how do you cope?
- 3.11 How many meals is your household having each day? Is the frequency constant or does it vary? Why?

4. Shelter, education, health, water and well-being

- 4.1 How are the conditions where you are staying? (list material, spacing, etc.) Any problems?
- 4.2 Have any refugees in the camp needed any medical help? Did they receive it? If so, where? If not, why?
- 4.3 Are there any malnourished people, in particular children? If so, how many, and why are they malnourished? (request if you can see the malnourished kids)
- 4.4. Are your children attending school in the camp or outside the camp? If so, do they go to a regular school, or is there a special 'refugee' school?

4.5 Are there any obstacles for your kids to have an education as good as in Liberia, or better?

4.6 Where do you get your drinking water from? What are the constraints if any related to water supply?

4.7 Do you have any security concerns? Please present cases of security problems if any.

4.8 Please describe the relation with the surrounding communities?